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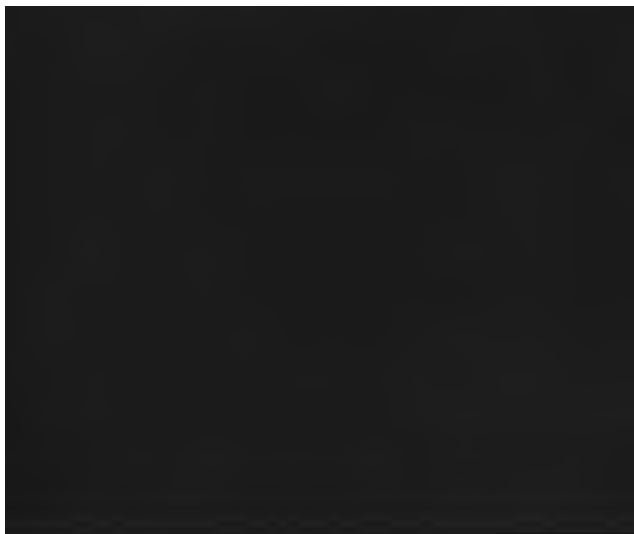
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TEXA
WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE THIRD BOOK

C. JULIUS^{OF}
CÆSAR(S) GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

NEW EDITION

(Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first Thousand)

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PREFACE

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : Jan. 1878.

ARGUMENT.

I. Cæsar, when setting out for Italy (as mentioned at end of Book II.), sends his lieutenant Galba against the Nantuates, Veragros. and Seduni. Cæsar's reason for this expedition. Galba successful. Leaves two cohorts among the Nantuates. Places his remaining force in winter-quarters at Octodurus, a village of the Veragri.—II. The mountains that overhang Galba's position occupied by a large body of the Seduni and Veragri. Motives that prompt the Gauls to a renewal of hostilities.—III.—VI. Roman quarters attacked. The Gauls defeated. Galba draws off his troops and winters in the country of the Allobroges.—VII. VIII. Sudden outbreak of war in Gaul. Its cause.—IX.—XI. Cæsar, obtaining information of what has occurred, makes preparations for war.—XII. XIII. The advantageous situation of the Venēti. Their maritime power. Description of their vessels.—XIV.—XVI. Cæsar obtains some success by land without securing any great results. Naval engagement of the Romans and Venēti. The latter are defeated and submit. Are treated with great rigour.—XVII. Q. Titurius Sabinus sent into the country of the Unelli. Viridovix, leader of the Gauls, offers battle to Sabinus. Sabinus avoids an engagement. His reasons for so doing.—XVIII. XIX. The Gauls, supposing that Sabinus is influenced by fear, attack his camp. Are defeated with great slaughter.—XX.—XXII. P. Crassus leads a Roman army into the country of the Sotīātes. After a stubborn engagement the Sotīātes are defeated and lay down their arms. Adcantuannus and 600 *Soldurii* attempting to break through the Roman troops are repulsed. Account of the *Soldurii*.—XXIII.—XXVII. Further success of Crassus. Submission of a considerable part of Aquitania.—XXVIII. The Morīni and Menapīi in arms. Retire to the woods and marshes. Attack Cæsar while encamping in their immediate neighbourhood. Are driven off with some slaughter.—XXIX. Cæsar proceeds to cut down their woods and to form a fortification with the timber thus obtained. Gets possession of the cattle and other property of the enemy. A succession of storms rendering it impossible for him to keep his troops under tents, he retires into winter-quarters.

C. JULII CÆSARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
LIBER TERTIUS.

I. QUUM in Italiam proficisceretur Cæsar, Servium Galbam cum legione duodecimā, et parte equitatūs, in Nantuates, Veragros, Sedunosque misit, qui ab finibus Allobrogum, et lacu Lemanno, et flumine Rhodano, ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, quòd iter per Alpes, quo, magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis, mercatores ire consuerant, patefieri volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitraretur, uti in eis locis legionem hiemandi causā collocaret. Galba, secundis aliquot proeliis factis, castellisque compluribus eorum expugnatis, missis ad eum undique legatis, obsidibusque datis, et pace factā, constituit cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, et ipse cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hiemare : qui vicus, positus in valle, non magnā adjectā planitie, altissimis montibus

undique continetur. Quum hic in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram partem ejus vici Gallis concessit, alteram, vacuam ab illis relictam, cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit. Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit.

II. Quum dies hibernorum complures transissent, frumentumque eo comportari jussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est ex eā parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse, montesque, qui impenderent, a maximā multitudine Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendæ consilium caperent: primum, quodd legionem, neque eam plenissimam, detractis cohortibus duabus, et compluribus singillatim, qui commeatūs petendi causā missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quodd, propter iniquitatem loci, quum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent, et tela conjicerent, ne primum quidem posse impetum sustinere existimabant. Accedebat, quodd suos ab se liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant: et Romanos non solum itinerum causā, sed etiam perpetuæ possessionis, culmina Alpium occupare conari, et ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere, sibi persuasum habebant.

III. His nuntiis acceptis, Galba, quum neque opus hibernorum munitionesque plene essent perfectæ, neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esset provisum, quodd, deditione factā, obsidibusque acceptis, nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, con-

silio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere cœpit. Quo in consilio, quum tantum repentini periculi præter opinionem accidisset, ac jam omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, neque subsidio veniri, neque com-
 meatūs supportari interclusis itineribus possent, prope jam desperatā salute, nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut, impedimentis relictis, eruptione factā, iisdem itineribus, quibus eo pervenissent, ad salutem contenderent. Majori tamen parti placuit, hoc reservato ad extremum consilio, interim rei eventum experiri, et castra defendere.

IV. Brevis spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus, quas constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus, signo dato, decurrere, lapides gæsaque in vallum conjicere : nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere : ut quæque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere, et auxilium ferre : sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant : quarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat ; ac non modo defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem ejus loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi, ac sui recipiendi, facultas dabatur

V. Quum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, ac non solum vires, sed etiam tela, nostris deficerent, atque hostes acrius instarent, languidioribusque nostris vallum scindere, et fossas comple-

cœpissent, resque esset jam ad extremum perducta casum, Publius Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, quem Nervico prælio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item Caius Volusenus, tribunus militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad Galbam accurrunt, atque unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione factā extremum auxilium experirentur. Itaque, convocatis centurionibus, celeriter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent prælium, ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent, seque ex labore reficerent; post, dato signo, ex castris erumperent, atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponerent.

VI. Quod jussi sunt, faciunt; ac, subito omnibus portis eruptione factā, neque cognoscendi, quid fieret, neque sui colligendi, hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutatā fortunā, eos, qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt; et, ex hominum millibus amplius triginta, quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertiā parte interfectā, reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt, ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic, omnibus hostium copiis fuis, armisque exutis, se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo prælio facto, quod sæpius fortunam tentare Galba nolebat, atque alio sese in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisse rebus viderat, maxime frumenti commatūsque inopiā permotus, postero die omnibus ejus vici ædificiis incensis, in Provinciam reverti contendit; ac, nullo hoste prohibente, aut iter demor-

ante, incolumem legionem in Nantuates, inde in Allobrogas, perduxit, ibique hiemavit.

VII. His rebus gestis, quum omnibus de causis Cæsar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis atque ita, initâ hieme, in Illyricum profectus esset, quodd eas quoque nationes adire, et regiones cognoscere, volebat, subitum bellum in Galliâ coortum est. Ejus belli hæc fuit causa. Publius Crassus adolescens cum legione septimâ proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemârat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, præfectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates, frumenti commeatûsque petendi causâ, dimisit: quo in numero erat Titus Terrasidius, missus in Esubios; Marcus Trebius Gallus in Curiosolitas; Quintus Velanius, cum Tito Silio, in Venetos.

VIII. Hujus est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ maritimæ regionum earum; quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuêrunt, et scientiâ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, et, in magno impetu maris atque aperto, paucis portibus interjectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere, qui eo mari uti consuerant, habent vectigales. Ab iis fit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quodd per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti (ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia), eâdem de causâ Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et, celeriter missis

legatis, per suos principes inter se conjurant, nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, eundemque omnes fortunæ exitum esse laturos; reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in eā libertate, quam a majoribus acceperant, permanere, quam Romanorum servitutem perferre, mallent. Omni orā maritimā celeriter ad suam sententiam perductā, communem legationem ad Publium Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat.

IX. Quibus de rebus Cæsar ab Crasso certior factus, quodd ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas ædificari in flumine Ligeri, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex Provinciā institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet. His rebus celeriter administratis, ipse quum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti, reliquæque item civitates, cognito Cæsaris adventu, simul quodd quantum in se facinus admisissent intelligebant—legatos, quod nomen apud omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se et in vincula coniectos—pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare, et maxime ea, quæ ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt; hoc majore spe, quodd multum naturā loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera concisa æstuariis, navigationem impeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant: neque nostros exercitūs propter frumenti inopiam diutius apud se morari posse confidebant: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse: Romanos neque

ullam facultatem habere navium, neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portūs, insulas novisse: ac longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari, atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, perspiciebant. His initis consiliis, oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Cæsarem primum bellum gesturum constabat, quam plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, Lexovios, Nannetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt: auxilia ex Britannia, quæ contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

X. Erant hæ difficultates belli gerendi, quas supra ostendimus; sed multa Cæsarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant: injuriæ retentorum equitum Romanorum; rebellio facta post deditionem; defectio datis obsidibus; tot civitatum conjuratio; in primis, ne, hac parte neglectâ, reliquæ nationes idem sibi licere arbitrantur. Itaque quum intelligeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere, et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines naturâ libertati studere, et conditionem servitutis odisse; priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

XI. Itaque Titum Labienum legatum in Treviros, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, atque in officio contineat; Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus

flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. Publium Cras-
sum cum cohortibus legionariis duodecim et magno
numero equitatūs in Aquitaniam proficisci jubet,
ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur,
ac tantæ nationes jungantur. Quintum Titurium
Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Unellos,
Curiosolitas, Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum
distinendam curet. Decimum Brutum adolescentem
classi, Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et
Santonis reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire
jusserat, præficit, et, quum primum possit, in Ve-
netos proficisci jubet. Ipse eo pedestribus copiis
contendit.

XII. Erant ejusmodi fere sitūs oppidorum, ut,
posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, neque
pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se æstus
incitavisset—quod bis accidit semper horarum vi-
ginti quatuor spatio—neque navibus, quodd, rursus
minuente æstu, naves in vadis afflictaerentur. Ita
utrâque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediabatur;
ac, si quando magnitudine operis forte superati,
extruso mari aggere ac molibus, atque his ferme
oppidi mœnibus adæquatis, suis fortunis desperare
cœperant, magno numero navium appulso, cujus rei
summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant
omnia, seque in proxima oppida recipiebant. Ibi
se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant.
Hæc eo facilius magnam partem æstatis faciebant,
quod nostræ naves tempestatibus detinebantur;
summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis

æstibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus, difficultas navigandi.

XIII. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant. Carinæ aliquanto planiores, quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum æstus excipere possent: proræ admodum erectæ, atque item puppes, ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ: naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: transtra pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine: ancoræ, pro funibus, ferreis catenis revinctæ: pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ, sive propter lini inopiam atque ejus usûs inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quòd tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetûs ventorum sustineri, ac tanta onera navium regi velis non satis commode, arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostræ classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut unâ celeritate et pulsu remorum præstaret, reliqua, pro loci naturâ, pro vi tempestatum, illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora: neque enim his nostræ rostro nocere poterant, tanta in eis erat firmitudo; neque propter altitudinem facile telum adjiciebatur; et eâdem de causâ minus commode copulis continebantur. Accedebat, ut, quum sævire ventus cœpisset et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius, et in vadis consisterent tutius, et, ab æstu derelictæ, nihil saxa et cautes timerent: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casûs erant extimescendi.

XIV. Compluribus expugnatis oppidis, Cæsar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi, neque his noceri posse, statuit exspectandam classem. Quæ ubi convenit, ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter ducentæ et viginti naves eorum paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatissimæ, profectæ ex portu, nostris adversæ constiterunt: neque satis Bruto, qui classi præerat, vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulæ naves erant attributæ, constabat, quid agerent, aut quam rationem pugnæ insisterent. Rostro enim noceri non posse cognoverant; turribus autem excitatis, tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis commode tela adjici possent, et missa ab Gallis gravius acciderent. Una erat magno usui res præparata a nostris, falces præacutæ, insertæ affixæque longuriis, non absimili formâ muralium falcium. His quum funes, qui antennis ad malos destinabant, comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato prærumpebantur. Quibus abscissis, antennæ necessario concidebant, ut, quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis, omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute, quā nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quòd in conspectu Cæsaris atque omnis exercitus res gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset: omnes



enim colles ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

XV. Dejectis, ut diximus, antennis, quum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant, milites summâ vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis compluribus navibus, quum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium, fugâ salutem petere contenderunt: ac, jam conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maxime fuit opportuna: nam singulas nostri consecrati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero, noctis interventu, ad terram pervenerint, quum ab horâ fere quartâ usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

XVI. Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque oræ maritimæ confectum est. Nam, quum omnis juvenus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant; tum, navium quod ubique fuerat, unum in locum coëgerant: quibus amissis, reliqui, neque quo se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Cæsari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur. Itaque, omni senatu necato, reliquos sub coronâ vendidit.

XVII. Dum hæc in Venetis geruntur, Quintus

Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis, quas a Cæsare acceperat, in fines Unellorum pervenit. His præerat Viridovix, ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum, quæ defecerant, ex quibus exercitum magnasque copias coëgerat. Atque his paucis diebus Aulerci Eburovices, Lexoviique, senatu suo interfecto, quòd auctores belli esse nolebant, portas clausurunt seque cum Viridovice conjunxerunt; magnaue præterea multitudo undique ex Galliâ perditorum hominum latronumque convenerant, quos spes prædandi, studiumque bellandi, ab agriculturâ et quotidiano labore revocabat. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, quum Viridovix contra eum duum millium spatio consedisset, quotidieque productis copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret; ut jam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur: tantamque opinionem timoris præbuit, ut jam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. Id eâ de causâ faciebat, quòd cum tantâ multitudine hostium, præsertim eo absente, qui summam imperii teneret, nisi æquo loco, aut opportunitate aliquâ datâ, legato dimicandum non existimabat.

XVIII. Hac confirmatâ opinione timoris, idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex his, quos auxilii causâ secum habebat. Huic magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes transeat; et, quid fieri velit, edocet. Qui ubi pro perfugâ ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum pro-

ponit; quibus angustiis ipse Cæsar a Venetis prematur, docet: neque longius abesse, quin proximâ nocte Sabinus clam ex castris exercitum educat, et ad Cæsarem auxilii ferendi causâ proficiscatur. Quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes, occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, ad castra iri oportere. Multæ res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio, perfugæ confirmatio, inopia cibariorum, (cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum) spes Venetici belli, et quòd fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. His rebus adducti, non prius Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quam ab his sit concessum, arma uti capiant et ad castra contendant. Quâ re concessâ, læti, ut exploratâ victoriâ, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

XIX. Locus erat castrorum editus, et paulatim ab imo acclivis circiter passûs mille. Huc magno cursu contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique pervenerunt. Sabinus, suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat. Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quæ ferebant, onera, subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri jubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientiâ ac defatigatione, virtute militum, superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent, ac statim terga verterent. Quos impeditos integris viribus milites nostri

consequuti magnum numerum eorum occiderunt, reliquos equites consecrati, paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt. Sic, uno tempore, et de navali pugna Sabinus, et de Sabini victoriā Cæsar certior factus; civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dediderunt. Nam, ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est.

XX. Eodem fere tempore, Publius Crassus, quum in Aquitaniam pervenisset—quæ pars, ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine, et multitudine hominum, ex tertiā parte Galliæ est æstimanda—quum intelligeret in his locis sibi bellum gerendum, ubi paucis ante annis Lucius Valerius Præconinus, legatus, exercitu pulso, interfectus esset, atque unde Lucius Manilius, proconsul, impedimentis amissis profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat. Itaque re frumentariā provisā, auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multis præterea viris fortibus Tolosā, Carcasone, et Narbone, quæ sunt civitates Galliæ Provinciæ, finitimæ his regionibus, nominatim evocatis, in Sotiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cujus adventu cognito, Sotiates, magnis copiis coactis, equitatuque, quo plurimum valebant, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti, primum equestre prælium commiserunt: deinde, equitatu suo pulso, atque insequentibus nostris, subito pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis collocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi, nostros disiectos adorti, prælium renovarunt.

XXI. Pugnatum est diu atque acriter, quum Sotiates, superioribus victoriis freti, in suā virtute totius Aquitaniæ salutem positam putarent; nostri autem, quid sine imperatore, et sine reliquis legionibus, adolescentulo duce, efficere possent, perspicere cuperent. Tandem, confecti vulneribus, hostes terga vertere. Quorum magno numero interfecto, Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sotiatum oppugnare cœpit. Quibus fortiter resistentibus, vineas turresque egit. Illi, alias eruptione tentatā, alias cuniculis ad aggerem vineasque actis—cujus rei sunt longe peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos ærariæ secturæ sunt—ubi diligentiam nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt, seque in deditionem ut recipiant petunt. Quā re impetratā, arma tradere jussi, faciunt.

XXII. Atque, in eā re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, aliā ex parte oppidi Adcantuannus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant—quorum hæc est conditio, uti omnibus in vitā commodis una cum his fruantur, quorum se amicitiae dediderint; si quid iis per vim accidat, aut eundem casum una ferant, aut sibi mortem consciscant: neque adhuc hominum memoriā repertus est quisquam, qui, eo interfecto, cujus se amicitiae devovissent, mortem recusaret—cum iis Adcantuannus eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab eā parte munitionis sublato, quum ad arma milites concurrissent vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset,

repulsus in oppidum, tamen uti eādem deditionis conditione uteretur ab Crasso impetravit.

XXIII. Armis obsidibusque acceptis, Crassus in fines Vocationum et Tarusatum profectus est. Tum vero barbari commoti, quod oppidum, et naturā loci et manu munitum, paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum erat, expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoquoersus dimittere, conjurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare ceperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quæ sunt citerioris Hispaniæ, finitimæ Aquitaniæ: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. Quorum adventu magnā cum auctoritate, et magnā cum hominum multitudine, bellum gerere conantur. Duces vero ii deliguntur, qui una cum Quinto Sertorio omnes annos fuerant, summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Hi consuetudine Populi Romani loca capere, castra munire, com meatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, hostem et vagari et vias obsidere et castris satis præsidii relinquere; ob eam causam minus commode frumentum com meatumque sibi supportari; in dies hostium numerum augeri; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugnam decertaret. Hac re ad consilium delatā, ubi omnes idem sentire intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit.

XXIV. Primā luce, productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie institutā, auxiliis in mediam aciem connectis, quid hostes consilii caperent expectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem, et veterem belli

gloriam, paucitatemque nostrorum, se tuto dimicaturus existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso, sine ullo vulnere victoriā potiri: et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariæ Romani sese recipere cœpissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis, inferiores animo, adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis, sese castris tenebant. Hac re perspectā, Crassus (quum suā cunctatione atque opinione timoris hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent; atque omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur) cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit.

XXV. Ibi quum alii fossas complerent, alii, multis telis coniectis, defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque (quibus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat) lapidibus telisque subministrandis, et ad aggerem cæspitibus comportandis, speciem atque opinionem pugnantium præberent; quum item ab hostibus constanter ac non timide pugnaretur, telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustra acciderent; equites, circuitis hostium castris, Crasso renuntiaverunt, non eādem esse diligentia ab decumanā portā castra munita, facilemque aditum habere.

XXVI. Crassus, equitum præfectos cohortatus, ut magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit, ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quæ, præsidio castris

relictæ, intritæ ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt, atque, his prorutis, prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam plane ab iis videri, aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci posset. Tum vero, clamore ab eâ parte audito, nostri redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victoriæ accidere consuevit, acrius impugnare cœperunt. Hostes undique circumventi, desperatis omnibus rebus, se per munitiones dejicere et fugâ salutem petere intenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis campis consecratus, ex millium quinquaginta numero, quæ ex Aquitaniâ Cantabrisque convenisse constabat, vix quartâ parte relictâ, multâ nocte se in castra recepit.

XXVII. Hac auditâ pugnâ, magna pars Aquitanix sese Crasso dedidit, obsidesque ultro misit: quo in numero fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Preciani, Vocates, Tarusates, Elusates, Garites, Ausci, Garumni, Sibuzates, Cocosates. Paucae ultimæ nationes, anni tempore confisæ, quòd hiems suberat, hoc facere neglexerunt.

XXVIII. Eodem fere tempore Cæsar, etsi prope exacta jam æstas erat, tamen, quòd, omni Galliâ pacatâ, Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent neque ad eum unquam legatos de pace misis- sent, arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, eo exercitum adduxit: qui longe aliâ ratione, ac reliqui Galli, bellum agere instituerunt. Nam quòd intel-

ligeant maximas nationes, quæ prælio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum quum Cæsar pervenisset, castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris, subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt, eosque in silvas repulerunt, et, compluribus interceptis, longius impeditioribus locis sequuti paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

XXIX. Reliquis deinceps diebus Cæsar silvas cædere instituit, et, ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quæ erat cæsa, conversam ad hostem collocabat, et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, quum jam pecus atque extrema impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent; ejusmodi sunt tempestates consequutæ, uti opus necessario intermitteretur, et, continuatione imbrium diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent. Itaque vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis ædificiisque incensis, Cæsar exercitum reduxit, et in Aulercis, Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quæ proxime bellum fecerant, in hibernis collocavit.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act.	active.	irr. or irreg.	irregular.
abl.	ablative.	m.	masculine.
acc.	accusative.	n. or neut.	neuter.
acc. to	according to.	nom.	nominative.
adj.	adjective.	num.	numeral.
adv.	adverb.	obsol.	obsolete.
c = cum.	with.	ord.	ordinal.
cf. = confer	compare.	p. or part.	participle.
comm. gen.	common gender.	pa.	participial adj.
comp.	comparative degree.	pass.	passive.
conj.	conjunction.	perf.	perfect.
contr.	contracted.	pers.	person, personal.
dat.	dative.	pluperf.	pluperfect.
def. defect.	defective.	plur.	plural.
dem. demonstr.	demonstrative.	pos.	positive degree.
dep.	deponent.	poss.	possessive.
desid.	desiderative.	prep.	preposition.
dissyll.	dissyllable.	pres.	present.
esp.	especially.	prob.	probably.
etym.	etymology.	pron.	pronoun.
f.	feminine.	{ }	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
folld.	followed.	rel.	relative.
fr.	from.	Sans.	Sanscrit.
freq.	frequentative.	semi-dep.	semi-deponent.
fut.	future.	sing.	singular.
gen.	genitive.	subj.	subjunctive.
gov.	governing.	sup.	superlative; supine.
Gr.	Greek.	trisyll.	trisyllable.
imperf.	imperfect.	t. t.	technical term.
inch.	inchoative.	uncontr.	uncontracted.
ind. or indic.	indicative.	v. a.	verb active.
indecl.	indeclinable.	v. dep.	verb deponent.
indef.	indefinite.	v. n.	verb neuter.
inf. or infin.	infinitive.	voc.	vocative.
intens.	intensive.	=	equal to.
interj.	interjection.		
interrog.	interrogative.		

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

ab (a), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *On the side of.*—3. *On, at, in.*—4. *Of the agent:* *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-6; Sans. *ap-a*].

ab-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, 3. v. a. [ab, "away"; scindo, "to tear or rend"] *To tear or rend away; to sever.*—Pass.: **ab-scindor**, scissussum, scindi.

abscissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abscindor.

abs-ens, ntis, pa. [abs-um, "to be absent"] *Absent.*

ab-similis, similis, adj. [ab, in "negative" force; similis, "like"] With Gen. [§ 106 (1), and "Notes to Syntax," p. 136, E.]: *Unlike to; non absimilis, not unlike to, i.e. resembling.*

abstractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abstrāho.

abs-trāho, traxi, tractum, trahēre, 3. v. a. [abs (=ab), "away"; trāho, "to drag"] *To drag, or tear, away.*—Pass.: **abs-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb, "away"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be away; to be absent or distant.*—2. *To be wanting.*—Impers.: neque longius abesse, quin, *and that it was not very far wanting, but that or from.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ad, "to"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go to or up to; to draw near, approach.*—2. *To be added.*—Impers.: accēdēbat, *it was added.*

acceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of accipio.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cādo; fr. ad, "upon"; cādo, "to fall"] 1. *Of missiles: To fall upon, reach, strike, hit the mark, etc.*—2. *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-cāpio; fr. ad, "to"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) *To receive.*—Pass.: **ac-cipior**, ceptus sum, cipi.

ac-cliv-is, e, adj. [for ad-cliv-is; fr. ād, "up, upward"; cliv-us, "a hill"] *Up-hill; inclining or sloping upwards; ascending.*

accommodā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [accommod(a)-o, "to adapt"] With Dat. or ad [§ 106, 3; "Notes to Syntax," p. 136, E.]: *Adapted to; appropriate, or suitable, to.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: accommodāt-lor; (Sup.: accommodāt-issimus).

ac-curro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [for ad-curro; fr. ād, "to"; curro, "to run"] With ad: *To run to or up to.*

āc-ies, īēi, f. [AC, root of āc-ūo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge or sharp edge"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *Order, or line, of battle.*

ācr-iter, adv. [ācer, acr-is, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.*
ācr-ius Comp.: ācr-ius; (Sup.: ācer-rime).

acrius; see ācr-iter.

actūrus, a, um, P. fut. of ago.

actus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ago.

ād, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, up to.*—2. *To; on to.*—3. *Towards, in the direction of.*—4. *To or for.*—5. *For the purpose of.*—6. *According to, after.*

ādæquātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ādæquo.

ād-æquo, æquāvi, æquātum, æquāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; æquo, "to make equal"] *To make equal to in height; to raise to a level with.*—Pass.: **ād-æquor**, æquātus sum, æquāri.

Adcantuannus, i, m. *Adcantuannus*; a Gallic chieftain.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead to or up.*—2. *To draw, or pull, towards one.*—3. *To excite, prompt, move, induce.*—Pass.: **ad-dūcor**, ductus sum, duci.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of addūco.

ād-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [ad, "to"; ēo, "to go"] *To go to.*

ādhibendus, a, um, Gerundive of ādhībēo.

ādhibēo, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for ād-hābēo; fr. ād, "to"; hābēo, "to have or hold"] ("To hold to" some object; hence) Of things: *To employ, use.*

ād-huc, adv. [ad, "up to"; huc (old form of hoc), "this"] *Of time: Up to this time, hitherto.*

ādī-tus, tūs, m. [ādēo, "to go to"; through root ANI] ("A going to"; hence) *Means of approach, access.*

adjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adicio.

ad-jīclo, jēci, jectum, jīcere, 3. v. a. [for ad-jāclo; fr. ād; jāclo, "to cast"] 1. [ād, "in addition"] ("To cast in addition"; hence) *To add.*—2. [ād, "on or upon"] *To cast, or throw, upon.*—Pass.: **ad-jīclor**, jectus sum, jīci.

ad-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; jungo, "to join"] ("To join to or on to"; hence) *To annex.*

administrandus, a, um, Gerundive of administro.

ad-mīnistro, mīnistrāvi, mīnistrātum, mīnistrāre, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; mīnistro, "to act the part of a minister or servant"] ("To act the part of a minister to"; hence) *To execute, carry out, perform.*

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go to" one's self; hence) *Of a crime, etc.: To become guilty of; to commit, perpetrate.*

ad-mōdum, adv. [ad, "according to"; mōdum, acc. of mōdus, "measure"] ("According to measure"; hence) *Exceedingly, very.*

ādōlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. and pa. of adolesc-o, "to grow up," used as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A young person of either sex; a youth.*

ādōlescent-ūlus, ūli, m. dim. [adolescens, adolescent-is] *A mere youth; quite a young man.*

ād-ōrior, ortus sum, ōriri, 4. v. dep. [ād, "against"; ōrior, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

ādortus, a, um, P. perf. of *ādōrō*.

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advēn-*to*, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person or thing; hence, the act being regarded as complete) *Arrival*.

adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for *advert-sus*, fr. *advert-o*, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards"; hence) Of locality: With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *Over against, opposite to, fronting*.

ædific-ium, ii, n. [ædific-o] *A building of any kind*.

æd-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for æd-i-fac-o; fr. æd-es, "an abode"; (i) connecting vowel; FAC, root of fac-*to*, "to make"] ("to make an abode"; hence) *To build, construct*: at ch. 9, applied to ships.

æquus, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, etc.; hence, "level, smooth, even"; hence) *Favourable, advantageous* [akin to Sans. *ekas*, "one"].

ær-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [æs, ær-is, "copper"] *Of copper; copper-*.

æs-tas, tatis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [akin to *aīθw*, "to burn"].

æstimandus, a, um, Gerundive of *æstimō*.

æs-timo, timāvi, timātum, timāre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ær-timo; fr. æs, ær-is, "money"] ("To calculate the money value" of a thing; hence) *To estimate, reckon, etc.*

æstū-ārium, ārii, n. [æstus, uncontr. Gen. æstū-is] ("A thing pertaining to *æstus*"; hence) 1. *A part of the coast which the sea alternately covers and leaves; a salt-marsh*.—2. *A creek, estuary*.

æs-tus, tūs, m. ("A burning"; hence, of fire, "a waving,

or rolling, motion"; hence) Of the sea: *The tide*.

af-figo, fixi, fixum, *figere*, 3. v. a. [for ad-figo; fr. ad, "to or on to"; figo, "to fix"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To fix to or on to; to fasten, or attach, to*.—Pass.:

af-figor, fixus sum, *figi*.

affixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *affigo*.

afflic-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for *afflig-to*; fr. *afflig-o*, "to damage"] *To greatly damage, shatter*.

āger, āgri, m. *A field, land, whether arable or pasture* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. *ἀγρός*; cf. English *acre*].

agger, ēris, m. [aggēr-o, "to bring to" a place] ("That which is brought to" a place; hence, "materials" for forming an elevation; hence) *A mound raised for military purposes*.

ag-men, mnis, n. [āg-o] ("That which is put in motion"; hence) 1. *The march, or passage, of an army*.—2. *An army on march; a column advancing, etc.*

āgo, ēgi, actum, āgere, 3. v. a. ("To put, or set, in motion"; hence) 1. Of military engines: *To bring forward, advance*.—2. Of mines: *To push forward, drive*.—3. Of actions in general: *To do, perform, undertake*.—4. Of war, etc.: *To conduct, carry on, wage*.—Pass.: **āgor**, actus sum, āgi [Gr. *ἀγω*].

āgr-i-cul-tūra, tūrā, f. [for āgr-i-col-tūra; fr. āger, āgr-i; (i) connecting vowel; col-o, "to till"] *A tilling of the land; tillage, agriculture*.

ālācer, cris, cre, adj. *Quick, forward, prompt, eager*. Comp.: *alacr-lor*.

ālī-as, adv. [ālī-us] *At another time*: *āllas . . . āllas, at one time . . . at another time; now . . . now*. **ālīquant-o**, adv. [ālīquant-

us, "some" With comparative words (the force depending on the context): *Somewhat; considerably, much; a little.*

ālī-qui, qua, quod (Gen.: ālīcūjus; Dat.: ālīcui; Plur.: ālī-qui, quae, qua), indef. pron. adj. [ālī-us; qui (indefinite pron.), "any"] ("Another be it any"; hence) *Some*.

ālī-quis, quid (Gen.: ālīcūjus; Dat.: ālīcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ālī-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something*.—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of=* *some*.

ālī-quot, indef. num. adj. indecl. [ālī-us; quot, "as many"] *Some, several*.

ālī-yus, la, iud (Gen.: ālīus; Dat.: ālīi), adj.: 1. *Another, other, of many: ālīus . . . ālīus, one . . . another: ālīus . . . atque (ac), other . . . than, different . . . from*.—As Subst.: ālīi, ōrum, m. plur. *Other persons, others: ālīi . . . ālīi, some . . . others*.—2. *Of another nature, different* [akin to āl-λός].

ālīōbrōges, um, m. plur. ("People of another land") *The Allobroges; a people of Gallia Narbonensis* [Celtic word].

alp-es, ium, f. plur. ("The high things," or "the white things") *The Alps; the lofty mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland* [akin either to Celtic *Alp*, "a height or eminence"; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, "white"].

al-ter, tēra, tērum (Gen.: al-tērīus; Dat.: al-tērī), adj. *The other of two: alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other*.

altissīmus, a, um; see altus. **alt-ītūdo**, itūdinis, f. [alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the *altus*"; hence) *Height*.

altum, i; see altus.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, or increased, by nourishment"; hence) 1. *High, lofty*.—2. *Deep*.—As Subst.: **altum**, i, n. *The deep; the main or open sea*. **Comp.**: alt-ior; Sup.: alt-issīmus.

ālūta, æ, f. *Aluta*; a description of leather softened by some process; *a dressed skin*.

Ambiliati, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambiliati*; a people of ancient Gaul, in the neighbourhood of the modern Abbeville.

āmic-xtia, xtias, f. [āmic-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) *Friendship*.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of āmittō.

āmittendus, a, um, Gerundive of āmittō.

ā-mitto, mīst, mīssum, mīt-tēre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] 1. *To let go from one; to let slip*.—2. *To lose*.—Pass.: **ā-mittor**, mīssus sum, mītti.

amplissīmus, a, um; see amplus.

amplius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of amplior, comp. of amplus] 1. *Of time: More, longer, further*.—2. *Of number: Beyond, besides*.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am, "around"; pl-ēo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) *Of authority, etc.: Ample, extensive*. **Comp.**: ampl-ior; Sup.: ampl-issīmus.

ancōra, æ, f. *An anchor* [ἀγκύρα].

Andes, ium, m. plur. *The Andes* (otherwise called *Andegavi* and *Andecāvi*); a Gallic tribe, in the district of the modern Anjou.

angust-læ, iārum, f. plur. [angust-us, "narrow"; hence, "critical, difficult"] ("The state

of the *angustus*"; hence) *Difficulties, critical circumstances, perplexities*.

ānīm-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertēre, 3. v. a. [ānīmus, "the mind"; adverto (ād, "towards"; verto, "to turn"), "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) *To perceive, observe*.

ān-īmus, īmi, m. ("The rational soul, or intellectual principle," in man; hence) 1. *Mind, intellect*.—2. *Disposition, character*.—3. *Courage, spirit* [akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe"].

an-nus, nī, m. ("That which goes" round; hence) *A year* [akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"].

ante, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: *Before, previously*.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. *avti*, "over against"].

antē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [ante, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go before"; hence) *To surpass, excel*.

antenna, æ, f. ("The extended thing"; hence) *A sail-yard* [akin to *āvareivw*, "to extend"].

āpertissīmus, a, um; see *apertus*.

āper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āpēr-yo, "to uncover"] ("Uncovered"; hence) *Open, wide, extensive*. (Comp.: āpert-ior); Sup.: *apert-issīmus*.

1. **ap-pello**, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pello; fr. ād, "to or towards"; pello, "to drive or move"] ("To drive, or move, to or towards"; hence) *Of a ship: To bring up to a spot*.—Pass.: **ap-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

2. **ap-pello**, pellāvi, pellātum, ellāre, 1. v. a. [id.] (In reflexive force: "to bring one's self

to" a person in order to address him, etc.; hence) 1. *To address, accost*.—2.: a. With second acc. [§99]: *To call* a person something.—b. In Pass. with Nom. [§87, D, a]: *To be called or named*.—Pass.: **ap-pellor**, pellātus sum, pellāri.

appulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 1. *appello*.

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āp-yo or āp-o, "to lay hold of"] ("Laying hold of"; hence, "joined, fastened," etc.; hence) *Suited, fitted, fit, suitable, etc.* (Comp.: apt-ior; Sup.: apt-issīmus).

āp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. id.] *With, amongst*.

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aquitani*; a people of Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquitania**, iæ, f. *Aquitania, or the country of the Aquitani*.

Aquitānia, æ; see *Aquitani*. **arbitrātus**, a, um, P. perf. of *arbitror*.

arbitr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbitrē, arbitr-i, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an arbiter"; hence) *To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.*

arcessitus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *arcesso*.

ar-ces-so, sivi, sītum, sēre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar=ad, "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, or come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for, etc.*—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor**, sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj.) *siri*.

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. āp-ω, "to adapt"].

armā-menta, mentōrum, n. plur. [arm(a)-o, "to equip"] ("Things serving to equip")

hence) Of a ship: *Tackling*, i.e. rigging, sails, cables, etc.

armandus, a, um, Gerundive of *armo*.

armatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *armo*.—As Subst.: **armāti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Armed men*.

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*arm-a*] *To furnish with arms or weapons; to arm*.—Pass.: **armor**, ātus sum, āri.

asci-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a. incl. [*asci-o*, "to take to one's self knowingly; to admit"] *To take to one's self; to unite, join, etc.*

at-que (ac), conj. [for *ad-que*; fr. *ād*, "in addition"; *quē*, "and"] 1. *And also; and*.—2. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, etc.: *Than*.

at-tribūo, tribūi, tribūtum, tribūere, 3. v. a. [for *ad-tribūo*; fr. *ad*, "to"; *tribūo*, "to give"] *To give, or assign, to*.—Pass.: **attribūor**, tribūtus sum, tribūi.

attribūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *attribūo*.

auc-tor, tōris, m. [for *aug-tor*; fr. *aug-ēo*, "to produce"] ("One who produces" something; hence) *An originator, author, etc.*

auctōr-itas, itātis, f. [*auct-or*] ("The quality, etc., of the *auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight of character, influence, authority*.

audēo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare, or venture, to do something*.

aud-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear*.—Pass.: **aud-īor**, itus sum, īri [akin to *āv*s (= *ōv*s) *āv*r-ōs, "ear"].

auditus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *audīo*.

augēo, auxi, auctum, augēre,

2. v. a. *To increase, augment*.—Pass.: **augēor**, auctus sum, augēri [akin to *av*ξάvw].

Aulerci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aulerci*; a people of Celtic Gaul, divided into three branches; viz.: a. *The Aulerci Ebuovices or Eburōnes*.—b. *The Aulerci Cenomāni*.—c. *The Aulerci Brannovices*.

Ausci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ausci*; a people of Aquitania in ancient Gaul.

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand*.—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *av*r-āp].

auxiliār-es, ium, m. plur. [*auxiliār-is*, "pertaining to help"] *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries*.

auxil-ium, īi, n. [prob. fr. *obsol. adj. auxil-is* (= *aug-sil-is* fr. *aug-ēo*), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) 1. *Help, aid, assistance, succour*.—2. Plur.: *Auxiliary troops or forces; auxiliaries*.

Bacūlus, īi, m. [*bacūlus*, "a stick or staff"] *Baculus*; the name of a Roman centurion.

barbārus, īi, m. [*barbarus* (adj.), "barbarian"] *A barbarian*.

Belgæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Belgæ*; a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the northern part of Gaul.

bellandi, Gerund in *di* fr. *bello*.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [*bell-um*] *To wage, or carry on, war; to war*.

b-ellum, ellī, n. [old form *dū-ellum*; fr. *du-o*, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare*.

bēn-e, adv. [*bēn-us* = *bōnus*] *Well, successfully, to advantage, favourably*. 133 Comp.: *mēlus*; Sup.: *optīme*.

Bigerriōnes, um, m. plur. *The Bigerriones*; a Gallic people, near modern Bigorre.

bi-ni, nā, na, num. distributive adj. plur. [bi=bis, "twice"] ("Pertaining to twice"; hence) 1. *Two distributively*; i.e. *two apiece*.—2. With Plur. Subst.: *Two*.

bis, num. adv. [for du-is; fr. dū-o, "two"] *Twice*.

brev-is, e, adj. *Short, brief*.

Comp.: brev-ior; Sup.: brev-issimus [akin to βαρυς].

Britann-ia, iae, f. [Britann-i, "The Britons"] *The country of the Britanni; Britain*.

Brūt-us, i, m. [brūt-us, "dull, stupid"] *Brutus*; commander of the Roman fleet.

cædo, cēcidi, cæsum, cædere, 3. v. a. [cādo, "to fall," in causative force] ("To cause to fall"; hence) *To cut, to cut or hew down*.—Pass.: cædor, cæsus sum, cædi.

Cæsar, āris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. keṣa, "hair"].

cæs-pe-s, pītis, m. [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o, "to cut"; pēt-o, "to seek"] ("The thing sought for being cut"; hence) *A turf, sod*.

cæsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cædo.

Caius, i, m. *Caius*; a Roman name.

cālāmītas, ātis, f. *Misfortune, calamity*.

call-idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [call-ō, "to know by experience"] ("Knowing by experience"; hence) 1. *Skilful, dexterous*.—2.

Canning, crafty.

campus, i, m. *A plate* [prob. akin to κῆπος, "a garden"].

Cantābri, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Cantabri*; a warlike people of Spain, along the shores of the Sinus Cantabricus, or Bay of Biscay.—2. *The country of the Cantabri*.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take*, in the widest sense of the word.—2. Of arms: *To take up*.—3. Of an encampment, etc.: *To choose, select*.—4. Of a plan: *To form; to adopt*.—Pass.: capior, captus sum, cāpi.

cap-tivus, tīvi, m. [cāp-īo, "to take in war"] ("One taken in war"; hence) *A prisoner, captive*.

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cāpio.

Carcāso, ōnis, f. *Carcaso* (now Carcassonne); a city of the Roman Province of Gaul.

cārīna, æ, f. *The keel, or bottom, of a vessel*.

carp-o, si, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To find fault with, censure, carp at*.—Pass.: carp-or, tus sum, i [akin to ἀρ-άω, "to seize"].

castel-lum, li, n. dim. [for caster-lum; fr. castrum, cast(e)r-i] *A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold*.

castra, ōrum; see castrum.

cas-trum, tri, n. ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. Sing.: *A fortified place; a fortress, stronghold*.—2. Plur.: *castra*, ōrum, *a camp or encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for skad-trum; akin to Sans. root SKAD, "to cover"].

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for cæd-sus; fr. cād-o, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out, or happening"; hence) 1. *Chance, accident*.—2.

Mishap, misfortune, calamity.

cātēna, æ, f. *A chain, fetter*.

causa, æ, f. 1. *A cause, reason*.—2. *Adverbial Abl.*: *With*

Gen. or Gerund in di: *For the purpose of; on account of.*

cau-tes, tis, f. ("A sharpened thing"; hence) *A sharp rock; a crag* [akin to Sans. root *çō*, "to sharpen"].

cēlēr-itas, itātis, f. [*celer*, "swift"] ("The quality of the celer"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cēlēr-iter, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.*

centūrī-o, ōnis, m. [centūrī-a, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies] ("One having—i.e. commanding—a century"; hence) *A centurion.*

certā-men, mīnis, n. [cert(a)-o, "to contend"] ("That which contends"; hence) *A contest.*

certior, us; see *certus*.

cer-tus, tā, tum, adj. [fr. *cer*, root of *cer-no*, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. Phrases: a. *Certiōrem facere*, (To make very sure or certain; i.e.) *to inform.*—b. *Certior fieri*, (To be made very sure or certain; i.e.) *to be informed.*

cibāri-a, ōrum, n. plur. [cibāri-us, "pertaining to food"] ("Things pertaining to food"; hence) *Provisions, victuals, food.*

circ-iter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] Of number: *About, near, nearly.*

circu-ō, ūvi or ūi, itum, ire, v. a. irreg. [for *circum-ō*; fr. *circum*, "round"; *ō*, "to go"] *To go round.*—Pass.: *circū-ōr*, itus sum, iri.

circūfūt, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *circūfō*.

circum-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcōre, 3. v. a. [circum, "round"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead round.*—Pass.: *circum-dūcor*, ductus sum, dūci.

circumductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *circumdūco*.

circum-sto, stāti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand around"; hence) Of a vessel: *To surround in a hostile manner; to attack, assail.*

circum-vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vēnīo, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, beset.*—Pass.: *circum-vēnīor*, ventus sum, vēniri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *circumvenio*.

cī-ter, tra, trum, adj. [for *cis-ter*; fr. *cis*, "on this side"] *Being, or that is, on this side; hither.* ~~ES~~ Comp.: *cīter-lor*; (Sup.: *cī-timus* for *cis-timus*).

civ-itas, itātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a citizen"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *A state, commonwealth.*

clam, adv. *Secretly, privately, by stealth* [akin to *καλ-ύπτω*, "to cover"; *cēl-o*, "to hide"].

clām-or, ōris, m. [clām-o, "to cry out"] *Outcry, clamour; a shout.*

classis, is, f. Of persons summoned for sea service: *A fleet* comprising the ships as well as the men serving in them [*κλᾱσις*=*κλησις*, "a calling"].

clau-do, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To shut, close.*—Pass.: *clau-dor*, sus sum, di [akin to *κλει-ω*, "to shut"].

clausus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *clau-do*.

clāvus, i, m. ("The closing or fastening thing"; hence) *A peg, nail, spike, etc.* [akin to *κλειω*, "to close," etc.].

cōactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *cōgo*.

Cocosates, ium, m. plur. *The Cocosates; a people of Aquitania, in Ancient Gaul.*

cōgēram, pluperf. ind. of **cōgo**.

cōep-i (pres. **cōepio**, etc., ante-classical) *isse*, v. def. a. and n. [contr. fr. **co-ap-io**; fr. **co** (=cum) in "intensive" force; **ap-io**, to lay hold of] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To begin*.

cōg-īto, **ītāvi**, **ītātum**, **ītāre**, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. **cō-āg-ito**; fr. **co** (=cum), in "augmentative" force; **āg-ito**, "to revolve," etc., in the mind] 1. *To revolve thoroughly; to weigh or ponder well; to think*. — 2. *To plan, purpose, meditate*.

cognītus, a, um, P. perf. *pass.* of **cognosco**.

cognoscendi, Gerund in *di* fr. **cognosco**.

co-gnosco, **gnōvi**, **gnītum**, **gnosce-re**, 3. v. a. [**co** (=cum), in "augmentative" force; **gnosco** (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To become acquainted with, learn, ascertain*. — 2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know*. — Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, **gnītus sum**, **gnosci**.

cognōvēram, **cognōvi**, pluperf. and perf. ind. of **cognosco**.

cōgo, **cōēgi**, **cōactum**, **cōēgere**, 3. v. a. [contracted fr. **co-āgo**; fr. **co** (=cum), "together"; **āgo**, "to drive," etc.] ("To drive together"; hence) *To bring together, collect, assemble*. — Pass.: **cōgor**, **cōactus sum**, **cōgi**.

cōhors, *tis*, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," etc., in a place; hence) *A cohort*; the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cōhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of **cōhortor**.

cōhortor, **hortātus sum**, **hortāri**, 1. v. dep. [**co** (=cum), in "strengthening" force; **hortor**, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate*.

collectus, a, um, P. perf. *pass.* of **colligo**.

colligendus, a, um, Gerundive of **colligo**.

col-līgo, **lēgi**, **lectum**, **līgēre**, 3. v. a. [for **con-lēgo**; fr. **con** (=cum), "together"; **lēgo**, "to gather"] 1. *To gather together; to collect, assemble, form in a body*. — 2. With Personal pron. plur. in reflexive force: *To collect, or mass together*. — Pass.: **col-līgor**, **lectus sum**, **līgi**.

collis, *is*, m. *A hill* [akin to *κολώνη*].

collōcandus, a, um, Gerundive of **collōco**.

col-lōco, **lōcāvi**, **lōcātum**, **lōcāre**, 1. v. a. [for **con-lōco**; fr. **con** (=cum), in "intensive" force; **lōco**, "to place"] 1. *To put, place, or station any where*. — 2. Of affairs, etc.: *To put in order, arrange*.

commēā-tus, *tūs*, m. [**com-mē(a)-o**, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence, "a means of transport, a conveyance"; hence) *Provisions, supplies*.

com-mitto, **mīsi**, **missum**, **mittere**, 3. v. a. [**com** (=cum), "together"; **mitto**, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) Of battle: *To engage in, commence*.

commōd-e, adv. [**commōd-us**, "due, proper"] *Duly, properly, well, conveniently*.

commōd-um, *i, n.* [**commōd-us**, "advantageous"] ("An advantageous thing"; hence) *An advantage; interest, etc.*

commōtus, a, um, P. perf. *pass.* of **commoveo**.

com-mōvēō, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, **mōvēre**, 2. v. a. [**com** (=cum), in "intensive" force; **mōvēō**, "to move"] ("To move greatly"; hence) *To disturb, agitate, disquiet, rouse, etc.* — Pass.: **com-mōvēor**, **mōtus sum**, **mōvēri**.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com, "together"; mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, joint.*

commūtātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commūtō.

com-mūto, mūtāvi, mutātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mūtō, "to change"] *To change or alter wholly or entirely.*—Pass.: **com-mūtōr**, mūtātus sum, mūtāri.

compārātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparō.—N.B. In ch. 20, "comparato" takes the number of the nearest of two substantives; i.e. of "equitatu."

com-pāro, pārāvi, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; pārō, "to bring or put"] ("To bring, or put, together"; hence) 1. *To make ready, prepare.*—2. *To get together, get ready, equip, etc.*—Pass.: **com-pārōr**, pārātus sum, pārāri.

com-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plēo, "to fill"] 1. *To fill completely or entirely.*—2. *Of ditches, etc.: To fill up.*—Pass.: **com-plēōr**, plētus sum, plēri.

complētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of compleor.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūria), adj. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*—As Subst.: *Very many persons or men.*

comportandus, a, um, Gerundive of comportō.

com-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry together, convey, collect.*—Pass.: **com-portōr**, portātus sum, portāri.

com-prēhendo, prēhendi,

prēhensum, prēhendere, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; prēhendo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To seize, grapple.*—Pass.: **com-prēhendor**, prēhensum sum, prēhendi.

comprēhensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comprehendo.

cōnātus, a, um, P. perf. of conor.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] 1. *To grant, allow, yield, concede.*—Impers. pass.: *Concessum est, It was conceded.*—2. *To give, or yield, up.*—Pass.: **con-cēdor**, cessus sum, cēdi.

concessus, a, um, P. perf. of concēdo.

1. **con-cīdo**, cīdi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for con-cādo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall utterly"; hence) *To fall, or tumble, down.*

2. **con-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsum, cīdere, 3. v. a. [for con-cædo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cædo, "to cut"] ("To cut wholly"; hence) *To cut up, destroy, etc.*—Pass.: **con-cīdor**, cīsus sum, cīdi.

con-cīl-ium, īi, n. [for con-cāl-ium; fr. con (=cum), "together"; cāl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

con-clāmo, clāmāvi, clāmātum, clāmāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; clāmo, "to cry out"] *To cry out together; to shout unanimately, etc.*

con-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; clūdo (=claudio), "to shut"] *To shut completely; to close, confine.*—Pass.: **con-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

conclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *conclūdo*.

con-curro, curri (rarely *cū-curri*), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum, "together"; curro, "to run") *To run together or in a body*.

cond-itto, itlonis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State, or condition, of a person*. — 2. *An agreement, compact, terms*.

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *conficio*.

confēro contūli, collātum, conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; fēro, "to bear"] 1. *To bear, carry, convey*. — 2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To betake one's self, etc.*

conficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of *conficio*.

con-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficiere, 3. v. a. [for con-fācio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; facio, "to do or make"] ("To do, or make, thoroughly"; hence) 1. Of skins, etc.: *To prepare*. — 2. *To finish, complete, settle, put an end to*. — 3. *To weaken, disable, etc.* — Pass.: **con-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

con-fido, fisis sum, fidere, 3. v. n. and a. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fido, "to trust"] 1. Nent.: with Abl.: *To trust to, rely upon, have confidence in*. — 2. Act.: With Objective clause: *To be persuaded, or confident, that*.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, figere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; figo, "to fix"] ("To fix together"; hence) *To join, or fasten, together*. — Pass.: **con-figor**, fixus sum, figi.

confirma-tio, tiōnis, f. [confirm(a)-o] *A confirming, or verifying, of a matter*.

confirmātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *confirmo*.

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) Of an opinion, etc.: *To strengthen, establish, confirm*. — Pass.: **con-firm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

confisus, a, um, P. perf. of *confido*.

confixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *configo*.

congres-sus, sūs, m. [for con-gred-sus; fr. con-gred-ior, "to contend"] *A contest, fight, encounter*. **conjectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *conjiċio*.

con-jċio, jċci, jectum, jċcere, 3. v. a. [for con-jācio; fr. con (=cum); jācio, "to cast"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To throw together"; hence) Within c. acc.: *To station in a body in a place, etc.* — 2. [con, in "augmentative" force] a. Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast*: at ch. 4, conjiċere is the Historic Inf. (§ 140, 2). — b. Of persons: *To throw into prison; to put in fetters*. — c. With in fugam: *To rout and put to flight*. — Pass.: **con-jċior**, jectus sum, jċci.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite*.

conjūrā-tio, tiōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o] ("A swearing together"; hence) *Confederacy, union, combination*.

con-jūro, jūrāvi, jūrātum, jūrāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; jūro, "to swear"] ("To swear together or in common"; hence) *To enter into a confederacy; to unite, combine*.

cōn-or, atus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour, try, attempt*.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscāre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; scisco, "to decree"] With mortem sibi, (*To decree death to one's self; i.e.*) *To kill, or destroy, one's self.*

consectātus, a, um, P. perf. of consector.

con-sector, sectātus sum, sectāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sector, "to follow after"] *To follow after or pursue eagerly, etc.*

consēdissem, pluperf. subj. of consido.

con-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] 1. In time: *To follow, come after or on.*—2. In a hostile sense: *To pursue.*

con-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; servo, "to keep"] *To keep thoroughly, observe strictly the law, etc.*—Pass.: **con-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] (*"To sit down together"*; hence) Of troops, etc.: *To take one's station; to encamp.*

consilium, ī, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.*—2. *Prudence, discretion.*—3. *An assembly; a council of war.*

con-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistēre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," i. e. "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to remain, stand still.*—2. Of troops, etc.: *To take up a position, etc.; to stand.*—3. Of vessels: *To take up a station, etc.*—4. Of hope: With in c. abl.: *To consist in, depend upon.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspic-īo, through true root CON-

SPIC] (*"A seeing"*; hence) *Sight, view: in conspectu, before the eyes, or in the presence, of some one.*

con-spicio, spexi, spectrum, spicēre, 3. v. a. [for con-spēcio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spēcio, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe.*—Pass.: **con-spīcior**, spectus sum, spīci.

con-spiro, spirāvi, spirātum, spirāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; spiro, "to blow"] (*"To blow together"*; hence) In a bad sense: *To plot together, enter into a conspiracy, conspire.*

constabat; see consto.

constan-ter, adv. [for constant-ter; fr. constans, constant-is, "firm"] *Firmly, steadily, steadfastly.*

constīti, perf. ind. of consisto.

con-stitūo, stītī, stītūm, stītūre, 3. v. a. [for con-statio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; statuo, "to place or set"] (*"To place, set, or station"*; hence) 1. *To appoint, fix.*—2. With Inf.: *To resolve, determine, decide.*—3. *To agree, or determine, upon, something.*

con-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sto, "to stand"] (*"To stand firm"*; hence) Of facts, reports, etc.: *To be established, certain, clear, evident.*—Impers.: **constabat**, *It was evident, etc.; with clause as subject* [§ 157]

consuēram, xor consuue-ram, pluperf. ind. of consuueco.

consuē-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. inch. [consuē-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self:—in perf. tenses, to have accustomed one's self, i.e. to be accustomed or wont.*

consuē-tūdo, tūdīnis, f. [for consuēt-tūdo, fr. consuēt-us,

"accustomed" ("The state, or quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

contem-ptio, ptionis, f. [for *contemn-ptio*; fr. *contemn-o*, "to despise"] *A despising; contempt, scorn.*

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] 1. [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) *a. To make an effort or endeavour; to exert one's self, endeavour.* — *b.* With accessory notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle, etc.* — 2. [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way, or proceed, eagerly, etc.*

continens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of *continēo*. — 2. Pa.: *Adjacent, neighbouring, close at hand, contiguous.*

continen-ter, adv. [for *continent-ter*, fr. *continens*, *continentis*, "continuous"] In time: *Continuously, without interruption.*

con-tinēo, tinēi, tentum, tinēre, 2. v. a. [for *con-tēno*; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tenēo, "to hold"] 1. *To hold, or keep, together.* — 2. Of places: In Pass.: *To be surrounded, encompassed, or enclosed by.* — 3.: *a. To keep any where.* — *b. To keep, or retain, in allegiance, etc.* — Pass.: *con-tinēor*, tentus sum, tinēri.

continū-tio, tiōnis, f. [continū(a)-o, "to continue"] *Continuation, uninterrupted succession.*

contra, prep. gov. acc.: 1. Of place: *Over against, opposite.* — 2. *Against, contrary to expectation, etc.*

contūli, perf. ind. of *confēro*. **contūmēl-ia**, iae, f. [obsol. adj. *contūmēl-us*, "swelling greatly"; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tūmē-o,

"to swell"] ("The quality of the *contumelius*"; hence, "affront, insult"; hence) *Detriment, injury, damage.*

con-vallis, vallis, f. [con (=cum), "together"; vallis, "a valley"] *A valley enclosed on all sides.*

con-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venio, "to come"] *To come together, assemble.*

conversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *converto*.

con-verto, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; verto, "to turn"] 1. *To turn or turn round.* — 2. Pass. with ad: *To be turned towards, i.e. to be directly opposite or facing.* — Pass.: *con-vertor*, versus sum, verti.

convōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convōco*.

con-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vōco, "to call"] *To call together; to convene, convocate.* — Pass.: *con-vōcor*, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

co-ōrior, ortus sum, ōriri, 3. and 4. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; ōrior, "to rise"] Of war: *To arise, break forth.*

cōortus, a, um, P. perf. of *cōōrior*.

cō-p-ia, iae, f. [contr. fr. *co-opia*; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; opa, op-is, "means, etc."] ("The thing pertaining to ops"; hence) 1. *Copiousness, plenty.* — 2. Plur.: *Forces, troops.*

cō-p-ula, ūlae, f. [contr. fr. *co-ap-ula*; fr. co (=cum), "together"; ap-lo, "to join"] ("That which joins together"; hence) 1. *A band, rope, etc.* — 2. *A garland, wreath, or chaplet of flowers, etc.* sub coronā vendere, to sell (cap-

Qva.

tives) as slaves, as they were crowned, at the sale, like an animal for sacrifice.

crass-Itūdo, Itūdōnis, f. [crass-us, "thick"] ("The quality of the *crassus*"; hence) *Thick-ness*.

Crassus, i, m. [id.] *Crassus* (*Publius*); a young Roman officer in command of the seventh legion.

crē-do, dīdi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. *To put faith in; to believe; to admit, or hold, as true* [for cred-do; akin to Sans. inseparable prefix *crat*, "faith"; do (akin to Sans. root *dhā*, "to put")].

cul-men, mīnis, n. Of a mountain: *The highest point; the peak, summit* [akin to *κολ-ώνη*, "a hill"].

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With*:—written after Personal pronouns; e.g. *secum* [akin to Sans. *sam*; Gr. *σύν*, *σύν*].

cunctandus, a, um, Gerundive of cunctor.

cunctā - tio, tīōnis, f. [cunct(a)-or] *Delay, hesitation*.

cunc-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To delay, linger, hesitate*: non cunctandum (esse), *that it must not be delayed, i.e. that there must be no delay* [akin to Sans. root *caṅk*, "to fluctuate, doubt"].

cuniculus, i, m. ("A rabbit"; hence, from the burrowing of rabbits) Military t. t.: *A mine* [usually assigned to the Spanish *sonejo*, "a rabbit"].

cūpiens, ntis, P. pres. of *cūpio*.

cūp-īo, īvi or īi, itum, ere, 3. v. a. *To desire; to be desirous of* [akin to Sans. root *kup*, "to desire"].

Curiosolites, um, m. plur. *The Curiosolites*: a people of Gaul.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cūr-a, "care"] *With Acc. and*

Gerundive: To take care that something be done, etc.

cūr-sus, sūs, m. [for cūr-sus; fr. cūr-o, "to run"] *A running*.

dātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *do*.

de, prep. gov. Abl.: 1. *With respect to, about, concerning*.—2. *Of a reason, etc.: From, for*.

dē-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] *To contend, or fight, vigorously or earnestly*.

dēces-sus, sūs, m. [for dēced-sus; fr. dēced-o, "to depart"] ("Departure"; hence) *Of the tide: The subsiding or running out; the ebb*.

Dēcīmus, i, m. [dēcīmus, "tenth"] *Decimus*; a Roman name.

Dēcūm-ānus (*Dēcīm-*), āna, ānum, adj. [dēcīm-a, "the tenth" cohort] *Of the tenth cohort; Decuman*: porta, the *Decuman gate*, the name of the main gate of the four in a Roman camp, given to it from the tenth cohorts of the legions being stationed near it.

dē-curro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [dē, "down"; curro, "to run"] *To run down*: at ch. 4, dēcūrrere is the *Historio Inf.* [§ 140, 2].

dēd-Itio, Itiōnis, f. [dēd-o] *A surrendering, surrender. submission*.

dē-do, dīdi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) 1. a. *To give up to one; to surrender*.—b. *With Personal pron. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to another; to yield, submit*.—2. *To devote, dedicate, etc.*

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcō-
 ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; dūco,
 "to lead"] ("To lead down";
 hence) *To lead, or bring, down, a*
matter to a certain point.—Pass.:
dē-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.
dēductus, a, um, P. perf.
 pass. of **dēducto.**

dēfātīgā-tiō, tīōnis, f. [dē-
 fātīg(a)-o, "to weary out"] ("A
 wearying out"; hence) *Utter*
weariness or fatigue; exhaustion.

dēfēc-tiō, tīōnis, f. [for dēfēc-
 tiō; fr. dēfēc-to, "to revolt,"
 through true root **DEFAO**] *A revolt.*
dē-fendo, fendi, fensum,
 fendēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away
 from"; obsol. **fendo**, "to beat or
 strike"] ("To beat or strike
 away from" one; hence) *To protect,*
defend [fendo is akin to Sans.
 root **HAN**, "to strike"].

dēfen-sor, sōris, m. [for
 defend-sor; fr. defend-o] *A de-*
fender.

dē-fērō, tūli, lātum, ferre,
 v. a. irreg. [dē, "down"; fērō,
 "to bring"] ("To bring down";
 hence) *To report, state, announce,*
whether by speech or in writing.
 —Pass.: **dē-fēror, lātus sum,**
 ferri.

dēfessus, a, um, P. perf.
 of **dēfētiscor.**—As Subst.: **de-**
fessus, i, m. *One wearied out*
or exhausted.

dē-fētiscor, fessus sum,
 fētisci, 3. v. dep. inch. [for dē-
 fātiscor; fr. dē, in "strengthen-
 ing" force; fātiscor, "to grow
 faint"] *To become quite faint or*
weary.—In perf. tenses: *to be*
quite faint or weary; to be wearied
out or exhausted.

dē-fīcīo, fēci, fectum, fīcēre,
 3. v. a. [for dē-fācīo; fr. dē,
 "away from"; fācīo, "to make"]
 ("To make one's self away from"
 a thing; hence) 1. *To withdraw*
from allegiance; to revolt.—2. *To*
fail, fall short, be wanting.

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
 of **dējīcīo.**

dē-jīcīo, jēci, jectum, jīcēre,
 3. v. a. [for dē-jācīo; fr. dē,
 "down"; jācīo, "to throw"] 1.
To throw or cast down.—2. With
 Personal pron. in reflexive force:
To throw, or cast, one's self down.
 —Pass.: **dē-jīcīor, jectus sum,**
 jīci.

deinceps, adv. [adverbial
 neut. of **deinceps**, "following"]
Of time: Successively, in succession.
dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
 of **dēfēro.**

dē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre,
 3. v. a. [for dē-lēgo; fr. dē, "out
 or out from"; lēgo, "to choose"]
To choose out from a number; to
select.—Pass.: **dē-līgor, lectus**
sum, lēgi.

dēmōrans, ntis, P. pres. of
dēmōror.

dē-mōror, mōrātus sum,
 mōrārī, 1. v. dep. [dē, in "strengthen-
 ing" force; mōror, "to delay"]
To delay, hinder.

densus, a, um, adj. *Thick,*
close, dense. **Comp.: dens-**
lor.

dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pell-
 ēre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; pello,
 "to drive"] *To drive away.*

dē-perdo, perdidi, perditum,
 perdēre, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting
 "completeness"; perdo, "to
 lose"] *To lose entirely or com-*
pletely.

dē-porto, portāvi, portātum,
 portāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "away";
 porto, "to carry"] *To carry*
away.

dērēlictus, a, um, P. perf.
 pass. of **dērelīquo.**

dē-rēlīquo, rēliqui, rēlic-
tum, rēlīquēre, 3. v. a. [dē, de-
 noting "completeness"; rēlīquo,
 "to leave"] *To leave completely or*
altogether; to abandon, forsake,
desert.—Pass.: **dē-rēlīquor,**
rēlictus sum, rēlīquī.

despec-tus, tūs, m. [despē-
to, "to look down upon"] ("A
looking down upon"; hence) *A
view or prospect from a higher
ground.*

desperātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of desperō.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spēratum,
spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting
"reversal"; spēro, "to hope"]
*To give up, or lose, hope; to de-
spair.*—Pass.: de-spēror, spē-
rātus sum, spērāri.

de-spīcio, spēxi, spectrum,
spīcēre, 3. v. a. [for de-spēcio;
fr. dē, "down upon"; spīcio,
"to look"] ("To look down
upon"; hence) *To despise.*

dē-stī-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre,
1. v. a. [for de-sta-no; fr. dē, in
"strengthening" force; STA, root
of sto, "to stand"] ("To make
to stand fast"; hence) *To make
fast, fasten, bind.*

dē-tīneo, tīnūi, tentum,
tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for de-tēnō; fr.
dē, "off or away from"; tēnō,
"to hold"] ("To hold off, or
away, from" some object; hence)
To hold, or keep, back; to detain.

dētractus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of dētrāho.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum,
trāhēre, 3. v. a. [de, "away";
trāho, "to draw"] ("To draw
away"; hence) *To withdraw.*—
Pass.: dē-trāhor, tractus sum,
trāhi.

dēvōt-us, i, m. [dēvōt-us,
"devoted, attached"] *A devoted,
attached, or faithful adherent or
retainer.*

Diablīntes, um, m. plur.
*The Diablīntes; a people of Gallia
Lugdunensis, near the Modern
Mayenne.*

dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcēre, 3.
v. a. ("To show, or point out," by
speaking; hence) 1. *To speak,
say, mention, report.*—2. Without
object: *To mention, relate, state:*

ch. 15:—Impers. Pass.: Dictum
est, *it was, or has been, before
mentioned*: ch. 20.—Pass. dīcor,
dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr.
δεικ-νυμι, and Sans. root dīq, "to
show"].

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
of dīcor.

dī-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūc-
ēre, 3. v. a. [dī (=dis), "apart";
dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead
apart"; hence) Of troops: *To
separate, divide.*—Pass.: dī-
dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

dī-es, ēi, m. (and in Sing.
sometimes f.) *A day:—paucis
diebus, within a few days* [§ 120];
in dies, *every day, daily.*

difficul-tas, tātis, f. [difficil,
old form of difficil-is, "difficult"]
("The quality of the *difficul*";
hence) *Difficulty.*

dīg-ītus, īti, m. ("The show-
ing, or pointing, thing"; hence)
A finger (see pollex).

dign-ītas, itātis, f. [dign-us,
"worthy"] ("The quality of the
dignus"; hence, "worthiness";
hence) *Dignity.*

dīlīgen-ter, adv. [for dīlīg-
ent-ter; fr. dīlīgens, dīlīgent-is,
"diligent"] *Diligently, carefully.*
Comp.: dīlīgent-ius.

dīlīgent-ia, iae, f. [dīlīgens,
dīlīgent-is; see dīlīgent-er] *Dilī-
gence, carefulness, caution, atten-
tion.*

dīlīgent-ius; see dīlīgent-er.

dīmīcandus, a, um, Gerund-
ive of dīmīco.

dīmīcātūrus, a, um, P. fut.
of dīmīco.

dī-mīco, mīcāvi or mīcāvi,
mīcātum, mīcāre, 1. v. n. [dī (=dis),
"greatly"; mīco, "to move
to and fro"] ("To move greatly
to and fro"; hence, with respect
to weapons and combatants) *To
fight, combat.*

dī-mitto, misi, missum, mīt-
tēre, 3. v. a. [dī (=dis), "apart";

mittō, "to send" ("To send apart" from one; hence) 1. *To send about, in different directions, or to different parts.*—2. *To send away; to let go, dismiss.*

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart.*

disjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **disjicio**.

dis-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. for **dis-jacio**; fr. **dis**, "asunder"; **jacio**, "to throw" ("To throw asunder"; hence) *To disperse, separate, scatter.*—Pass.: **dis-jictor**, jectus sum, jici.

dis-spergo, spersi, spersum, spargere, 3. v. a. [for **dis-pargo**; fr. **di** (=dis), "in different directions"; **spargo**, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dis-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dispergo**.

distinendus, a, um, Gerundive of **distinō**.

dis-tinō, tīnti, tentum, tinere, 2. v. a. [for **dis-tēnō**; fr. **dis**, "apart"; **tēnō**, "to hold"] *To hold, or keep, apart; to prevent from effecting a junction.*—Pass.: **dis-tinōor**, tentus sum, tīneri.

distribūendus, a, um, Gerundive of **distribūo**.

dis-tribūo, tribui, tribūtum, tribuere, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; tribui, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute.*—Pass.: **dis-tribūor**, tribūtus sum, tribui.

diu, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsolet. **dīus** (=dies), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) 1. *For a long time; a long while.*—2. Comp.: a. *Longer, any longer.*—b. *To denote a high degree; For*

a very long time. **Comp.**: **dīutius**.

dīutius; see **diu**.

dīuturn-itas, itātis, f. [dīuturn-us, "of long duration"] ("The quality of the *dīuturnus*"; hence) *Long duration or continuance; length.*

di-vīdo, visi, visum, vīdere, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) *To divide, separate, etc.*—Pass.: **di-vīdor**, visus sum, vīdi [di (=dis), "apart"; root **vid**, probably akin to Sans. root **BHID**, "to part or divide"].

do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. *To give* in the fullest sense of the word; *to grant.*—Pass.: **dor**, dātus sum, dāri [akin to **daw**, root of **di-daw-mi**; and to Sans. root **ḍā**].

dōc-ēo, tī, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to **dīc-o**] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc.*

dōl-ēo, tī, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. Mentally: With Objective clause: *To grieve, deplore, lament.*

dū-cent-i, se, a, num. adj. [dū-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dūo, se, v. (Gen. plur. **duum**, ch. 17), num. adj. *Two* [Gr. **dyo**].

dūō-dēcim, num. adj. [for **dūō-dēcem**; fr. **dūo**, "two"; **dēcem**, "ten"] ("Two and ten") *Twelve.*

dūōdēcim-us, a, um, num. ord. adj. [dūōdēcim] *Twelfth.*

du-plex, plicis, adj. [for **duplic-s**; fr. **dū-o**, "two"; **plico**, "to fold"] *Two-fold, double.*

duum; see **duo**.

dux, dūcis, comm. gen. [for **duc-s**; fr. **dūc-o**, "to lead"] *A leader, commander.*

e; see **ex**.

ēa; see **is**.

Ebūrōvices, um; see **Aqlercl**.

Ēd-ītus, ita, itum. adj. [Ēd-o, "to put, or set, forth"] ("Put, or set, forth"; hence) *High, lofty, elevated.*

Ē-dōcēo, dōcū, doctum, dōcēre, 2. v. a. [e (=ex), "thoroughly"; dōcēo, "to teach"] *To teach, or show, thoroughly; to inform, apprise.*

Ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead out or forth.*—Pass.: **Ē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

Ēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **Ēdūco**.

ef-fīcīo, fēcī, fectum, fīcēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fīcīo; fr. ex, "out"; fīcīo, "to make"] ("To make, or work, out"; hence) 1. *To effect, accomplish.*—2. With double Acc. [§99]: *To make, render, or cause a person, etc., to be something.*

Ēgi, perf. ind. of **Ēgo**.

Ējus-mōdi; see **mōdus**.

Ēlūsates, ium, m. plur. *The Elusates*; A people of Aquitania in Ancient Gaul.

Ēnim, conj. *For*.

1. **Ēo**, īvi or īi, itum, īre, v. n.: 1. *To go.*—2. Impers. Pass.: **a. Irī**, (*that it should be gone*; i.e.) *that an advance should be made.*—b. **Irētūr**, (*it should be gone by them*; i.e.) *they should go* [akin to Sans. root I, "to go"].

2. **Ēo**, adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] 1. Of place: *To that place, thither, there.*—2. Of a cause or reason: *For the cause, or reason, that follows.*

3. **eo**, with comparative degree; see **is**.

Ēqu-ēs, ītis, m. [for equ-i(t)s; fr. equ-us; i, root of eo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman.*—Plur.: *Cavalry.*—2. *A (Roman)*

knight, whose horse was furnished by the state.

Ēqu-ēstris, estre, adj. [equ-us, "a horse"] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry.*

Ēquītā-tus, tūs, m. [Ēquīt(a)-o, "to be an equus or horseman; to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Cavalry, horse soldiers.*

Ērec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for erec-tus; fr. ērigo, "to raise up," through true root **EREG**] ("Raised up"; hence) *High, lofty.*

Ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **Ēripio**.

Ē-rīpio, rīpī, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāpio; fr. ē (=ex), "away"; rāpio, "to snatch"] 1. *To snatch, tear, or wrest away.*—2. Of an advantage: *To snatch away, deprive of.*—Pass.: **Ē-rīpior**, reptus sum, rīpi.

Ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpēre, 3. v. n. [e (=ex), "out"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break out from a place; to rush, or sally, forth; to make a sortie or sally.*

Ērup-tio, tīōnis, f. [erump-o, through true root **ERUP**] *A sortie, sally.*

Ēsubī, ōrum, m. plur. *The Esubii*; a Gallic tribe, west of the Sequana (or Seine).

et, conj. *And.*—**Et** . . . **et**, both . . . and [akin to Gr. *eti*, "more-over"; Sans. *ath*, "much, exceedingly"].

Ētiam, conj. [akin to **et**] 1. *And also, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.*—2. *Even.*

Ē-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādēre, 3. v. n. [ē (=ex), "out"; vādo, "to go"] ("To go out or forth"; hence) *To get off, escape.*

Ēven-tus, tūs, m. [Ēvēm-lo, "to turn out, issue"] *Issue, result, event.*

Ēvōcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **Ēvōco**.

ē-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum,
vōcāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex),
"out"; vōco, "to call"] *To*
call out or forth; to summon.—
Pass.: **ē-vōcor, vōcātus sum,**
vōcāri.

ē-vōlo, vōlāvi, vōlātum, vōl-
āre, 1. v. n. [ē (= ex), "out or
forth"; vōlo, "to fly"] ("To
fly out or forth"; hence) *Of*
persons: To rush or spring out;
to dart forth.

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl. : 1. Of
place: a. Out of, away from.—
b. From.—2. *Of time: After;*
ex itinere, after, or immediately
after, a march.—3. *Of number:*
Out of, of.—4. *To denote the*
standard according to which a
thing is estimated: As, for.

exactus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
of exigo.

exānimātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of exānimo.

ex-ānim-o, āvi, ātum, āre,
1. v. a. [ex, implying "nega-
tion"; ānim-a, "life"] ("To
deprive of life"; hence, "to
kill"; hence) *To deprive of*
strength, weaken, exhaust.—Pass.:
ex-ānim-or, ātus sum, āri.

excēdendī, Gerund in di fr.
excēdo.

ex-cēdo, cēsi, cēssum, cēd-
āre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out or forth";
cēdo, "to go"] ("To go out or
forth"; hence) *To withdraw, or*
retire, from battle, etc.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cip-
āre, 3. v. a. [for ex-cāpio; fr. ex,
"without force"; cāpio, "to
take"] 1. *To take, take up, col-*
lect, gather.—2. *To sustain, sup-*
port, bear.

excitātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of excitō.

exci-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1.
v. a. intens. [exci-o, "to call
forth"] ("To call forth"; hence,
"to raise," a thing; hence) 1.
To erect, construct, build.—2. *To*

excite, rouse, spur on.—Pass.:
exci-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

exercitā-tio, tiōnis, f. [ex-
erōit(a)-o, "to exercise"] *Exer-*
cise, practice.

exerc-itus, itūs, m. [exero-
do, "to exercise"] ("Exercise";
hence) *An army, as a trained*
and disciplined body of men.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, igere, 3.
v. a. [for ex-āgo; fr. ex, "out";
āgo, "to lead"] ("To lead out";
hence) *Of time: To pass, spend.*

—Pass.: **ex-igor, actus sum, īgi.**
exigu-itas, itātis, f. [exigu-
us, "small"] ("The quality of
the *exiguus*"; hence) *Smallness*
of number, fewness.

ex-istimo, istimāvi, istim-
ātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-
sistimo; fr. ex, "without force";
sistimo, "to think"] *To think,*
imagine, deem, suppose.—Pass.:
ex-istimor, istimātus sum,
istimāri.

exi-tus, tūs, m. [exō, "to
go out"; through true root EXI]
("A going out"; hence) *Of cir-*
cumstances, etc.: An issue, result.

ex-pello, pēli, pulsum, pell-
āre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello,
"to drive"] *To drive out, expel.*
—Pass.: **ex-pellor, pulsus sum,**
pellī.

ex-pērīor, pertus sum, pēr-
īri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly";
obsol. pērīor, "to go or pass
through"; hence, "to try"] ("To
try thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To*
try, prove, put to the test: eventum
expērīri, (to put the issue to the
test, i.e.) to await the issue.—2.
To make trial of, have recourse to.

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [ex-
plor(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One
who spies out"; hence) *A spy,*
scout.

explorātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of explōro.

ex-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum,
plōrāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "aug-

mentative" force; plôro, "to cry out"; ("To cry out aloud"; hence, "to find out, or discover, by much talking"; hence) *To search out, discover, ascertain.*—*Pass.*: **ex-plôror**, plôrâtus sum, plôrâri.

expugnâtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expugno.

ex-pugno, pugnâvi, pugnâtum, pugnâre, 1. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture.*—*Pass.*: **ex-pugnor**, pugnâtus sum, pugnâri.

expulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expello.

ex-qui-ro, quisi-vi, quisi-tum, quirêre, 3. v. a. [for ex-quero; fr. ex, "very much"; quero, "to seek for"] ("To seek for very much"; hence) *To search out, ascertain.*

ex-sisto, stiti, stitum, sistêre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out or forth"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand out or forth"; hence) *Of a calm: To arise, prevail, be.*

expectandus, a, um, Gerundive of exspecto.

ex-specto, spectâvi, spectâtum, spectâre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see.*—*Pass.*: **ex-spector**, spectâtus sum, spectâri.

ex-stiti, perf. ind. of exsisto.

ex-strûo (-trûo), struxi, structum, strûere, 3. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; strûo, "to heap up"] ("To heap up thoroughly"; hence) *To build up, raise, rear.*

extimescendus, a, um, Gerundive of extimesco.

ex-timesco, timui, no sup., timescere, 3. v. a. incl. [ex, "greatly"; timesco (obsolete as

finite verb; occurring only in pres. part.), "to fear"] *To fear greatly; to be much, or greatly, afraid of; to dread.*

extrê-mum, i; see extrê-mus.


extrê-mus, a, um, sup. adj. ("Outermost"; hence) 1. *Last*, in the widest sense of the word.—*As Subst.*: **extrê-mum**, i, n. *The end, close, or last.*—2. *The last, or furthest, part, etc. of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution: extrema impedimenta, (the last part of, i.e.) the rear of the baggage.*

ex-trûdo, trûsi, trûsum, trûdere, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; trûdo, "to thrust"] ("To thrust out"; hence) *To force out, exclude.*—*Pass.*: **ex-trûdor**, trûsus sum, trûdi.

extrûsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of extrûdo.

ex-tûo, tûi, tûtum, tûere, 3. v. a. ("To draw out, pull off"; hence) *With Abl. (§ 119, 5): To strip, or despoil, of.*—*Pass.*: **extûor**, tûtus sum, tûi.

extûtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of extûo.

fâcili-e, adv. [fâcili-is] *Easily, with ease.*  Comp.: **fâcili-us**, fâcili-is, 1le, adj. [fâc-ilo, "to do"] ("That may, or can, be done"; hence) *Easy, devoid of difficulty.*

fâcili-us; see fâcile.

fâc-î-nus, inôris, n. [fâc-ilo, "to do"] ("The thing done"; hence, in a bad sense) *Misdeed, crime.*

fâc-ilo, fêci, factum, fâcêre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make*, in the widest acceptance of the term: *prællum facere, (to make, i.e.) to engage in a battle; navem facere, (to make, i.e.) to construct, or build, a ship.*—2. *To do.*—*Pass.*: **fio**, factus sum, fîci;

see *fio* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

factum, ti, n. [fāc-lo, "to do"] ("That which is done"; hence) *A deed, action.*

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *facio*.

fācul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. fācul=fācill-is] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) 1. *Capability, power, means, opportunity.*—2. *A sufficient number, supply, abundance.*

fālx, fālcis, f. *A pruning-hook; a scythe.*—2. *A military implement in the form of a hook or scythe used in sieges for pulling down walls; called at ch. 14 fālx mūrālis.*

fēre, adv. *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about.*

fērendus, a, um, Gerundive of *facio*.

ferme, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To bear, bring, carry:* at ch. 4, *ferre* is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—2. *To bear, support, endure.*—3. *To submit to, undergo.*—4. Without object: Of the wind, with reference to ships: *To bear, drive:* ch. 15.—Pass.: **fēror**, lātus sum, ferri [akin to φέρω, also to Sans. root BHRI, "to bear," etc.; tūl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence *tollo*; lātum = tūl-tum, akin to τλάω].

ferr-ūs, ūs, ūm, adj. [ferrum, "iron"] ("Of, or belonging to, *ferrum*"; hence) *Made of iron, iron.*

fi-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) Plur.: *Borders of a country; and so, territory, land, country included within certain borders.*

fin-ītūmus, ītūma, ītūmum,

adj. [fin-is] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring.*—As Subst.: **finītūm**, ūrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring peoples.*

fio, factus sum, fiāri, v. pass. irreg.; see *facio*: 1. *To be made.*—2. *To become.*—3. *To happen or come to pass; to be brought about:* Impers.: Factum est, *It came to pass.*

firm-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [firmus, "strong"] ("The quality of the *firmus*"; hence) *Strength.*

flu-c-tus, tūs, m. [for flugv-tus, fr. FLUGV, root of flūo, "to flow"] ("A flowing"; hence) *A wave, billow.*

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o] ("That which flows"; hence) *A river.*

fōr-is, is, f. *A door; mostly plur., doors* [akin to द्वार-ā, Sans. *dvarā*].

for-ma, mae, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fēr-o, "to bear"] ("The thing that is borne"; hence) *Form, shape.*

for-a, tis (only in Nom. and Abl. Sing.), f. [probably for fer-tis; fr. fēr-o] ("A bringing"; "that which is brought"; hence) 1. *Chance, hazard, accident.*—2. In Abl.: *By chance, accidentally, by accident.*

forte; see *fors*.

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous.* Comp.: **fortior** [for fer-tis, fr. fēr-o; and so, "bearing, that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," etc.; or akin to Sans. root DHRISH, "to be courageous"].

fort-iter, adv. [fort-is] *Courageously, with courage, bravely.* Comp.: **fortius**.

fortius: 1. *Neat, of fortior; see fortis.*—2. Comp. adv.; see *fortiter*.

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is] ("That which belongs to

fors"; hence) 1. *Chance, hap, luck, fortune.*—2. *Good luck, good fortune, prosperity.*—3. *Ill-luck, misfortune.*—4. Plur.: *Property, possessions, goods, fortune.*

fos-sa, ssa, f. [for *fod-sa*; fr. *föd-lo*, "to dig"] ("A thing dug"; hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse.*

frē-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Supported" by something; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: *Relying, or depending, upon; trusting to* [akin to Sans. root *DRH*, "to support"].

frūment-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [frument-um] *Pertaining to corn: res frumentāria, corn, provisions.*

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frū-or] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain.*

frūdor, fructus and frūtus sum, frūi, 3. v. dep. With Abl.: *To enjoy* [root *FRU* or *FRUG*, akin to Sans. root *BHUG*, "to eat," also "to enjoy"].

frustrā, adv. [akin to *fraudo*] ("In a deceitful manner"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose: non frustra, (not in vain, i.e.) effectually, with effect.*

fūg-a, æ, f. [fūg-lo, "to flee"] *Flight.*

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, 3. v. a. ("To pour out"; hence) *Milit. t. t.: To rout or overthrow.*—Pass.: *fundor, fūsus sum, fundi* [akin to *χέω*, "to pour out"; *χύσις*, "a pouring out"].

fūn-is, is, m. ("The binding thing"; hence) 1. *A cord, rope.*—2. *A cable* [akin to Sans. root *BANDE*, "to bind"].

fūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fundo.

geesum, i, n. A long heavy javelin used by the Gauls [considered to be a Celtic word].

Galba, æ, m. Galba (Servius); commander of the twelfth legion.

Galli, ðrum, m. plur. The Gauls.—Hence, a. *Gall-ya, yæ, f.* *The country of the Galli; Gaul.*—b. *Gall-icus, yca, ycum, adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Galli; Gallic.*

Gallia, æ; Gallicus, a, um; see Galli.

Gall-us, i, m. [Gall-i] *One of the Galli; a Gaul.*

Garites, um, m. plur. The Garites; a people of Aquitania, in ancient Gaul.

Garumni, ðrum, m. plur. The Garumni; a people of ancient Gaul, on the Garumna (now the Garonne).

gēnus, ēris, n. ("Birth"; hence) *Of things: Kind, sort* [γένος].

gērendus, a, um, Gerundive of gēro.

Germāni, ðrum, m. plur. The Germans.

gēro, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, carry on.*—2. *Of war: To wage.*

gesturus, a, um, P. fut. of gēro.

gestus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of gēro.

glōr-ya, yæ, f. [akin to *clār-us*, "illustrious"] *Glory, renown, fame.*

grāvior, us; see gravis.
grāv-is, e, adj.: 1. Heavy.—2. *Of age: Advanced.* 3. Comp.: *grāv-ior* [akin to Gr. *βαρ-ύς*; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*, "heavy"].

grāv-iter, adv. [gravis] *Heavily, with force.* 4. Comp.: *grāv-ius.*

grāvius; see grāviter.
gubernā-tor, tōris, m. [gubern(a)-o, "to steer"] *A steersman, pilot.*

hāb-ōo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To have*, in the widest acceptation of the term.—2. With double. Acc. [§ 99]: *To have one as something*.

hibern-a, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter"] With ellipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters*.

hic, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This person or thing*: 1. As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) **hic**, m. *This man, he*.—(b) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this*.—b. Plur.: (a) **hi**, m. *These persons or men*.—(b) **hæc**, n. *These things*.—2. **Hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason* [akin to Sans. pronominal root *h*, aspirated; with *c* (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

hiēmāndi, Gerund in *di* fr. hīemo.

hiēmāndum, Gerund in *dum* fr. hīemo.

hiēm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hiēma, hiēm-is] *To winter; to have, or take up, winter-quarters*.

hiēm-s, is, f. ("The snowy time"; hence) *Winter* [akin to Sans. *hīm-a*, "snow"; Gr. *χειμών*, "winter"; *χειμα*, "winter weather"].

Hispan-ia, iæ, f. [Hispan-i, "the Hispani or Spaniards"] *The country of the Hispani; Spain*.

hōmo, inis, comm. gen. *A person, or man generally*.—Plur.: *Persons, men*.

hōra, æ, f. *An hour* [ωρα].
hortātus, a, um, P. perf. of hortor.

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise, etc.*—2. *To encourage* by exhortations [perhaps akin to *ὀρ-νυμι*, "to rouse"].

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" enter-

tained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy, or foe, of one's country* [prob. akin to Sans. root *ghas*, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither*.

hūjus-mōdi; see mōdus.

I-bi, adv. [pronominal root *i*] *In that place, there*.

I-dem, ēdem, I-dem (Gen. ejusdem; Dat. eidem), pron. dem. [pronominal root *i*, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) *The same*.—As Subst. n. *The same thing*.

Idōnēus, a, um, adj. *Pri, suitable, convenient*.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illius; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That*.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person or thing; he, she, it*.

Illyricum, i, n. *Illyricum*; a country on the Adriatic Sea, comprising the modern Dalmatia and Albania.

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower or storm* [akin to *ὀμβρος*].

impēdi-mentum, menti, n. [impēdi-o] ("The hindering thing; a hindrance"; hence) Plur.: *The baggage of troops, etc.*

im-pēd-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 1. v. a. [for in-pēd-īo; fr. in, "in"; pes, pēd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," etc.; hence) *To hinder, impede*.—Pass.: **im-pēd-īor**, itus sum, īri.

impēditus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of impēd-īo.—2. Pa.: Of places: *Difficult*. **Imp-** Comp.: **impēditior**.

im-pendēō, no perf. nor sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. [for in-pendēo; fr. in, "upon or over"; pendēō, "to hang down"] ("To hang

down upon, to hang over"; hence) *To overhang.*

impērā-tor, tōris, m. [imper(a)-o] *A commander, esp. a commander-in-chief.*

impērātum erat; see **impēro**.

impēr-ium, ii, n. [imper-o] *Power, authority, command.*

im-pēro, pērāvi, pērātum, pērāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pāro; fr. in, "upon"; pāro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, etc.) upon" one; hence) *To command, order, enjoin, bid.*—Impers. Pass.: **impērātum erat**, *it had been commanded.*—Pass.: **im-pēror**, pērētus sum, pērāri.

impētrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **impētro**.

im-pētro, pētrāvi, pētrātum, pētrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] *To accomplish, to get, obtain, etc.*—Pass.: **impētor**, pētrātus sum, pētrāri.

impēt-us, ūs, m. [impēt-o, "to fall upon or attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset.*—2. *Impetuosity, violence, vehemence, force.*

im-prūdēns, prūdētia, adj. [for in-prūdēns; fr. in, "not"; prūdēns, "foreseeing"] 1. *Not foreseeing, anticipating or expecting; not being aware; unaware.*

im-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pugno; fr. in, "against"; pugno] 1. *To fight against; to attack.*—2. With Object omitted: *To make an attack or assault.*

Im-um, i, n. [im-us, "lowest"] *The lowest part, the bottom.*

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: *In.*—2. With Acc.: a. *Into.*—b. *Upon.*—c. *Against.*—d. *At.*—e. *For* [ēv].

in-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in or into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn.*—Pass.: **in-cen-dor**, sus sum, di

[for in-can-do; fr. in, "in or into"; root CAN; akin to kā-s, "to burn"].

incensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **incendo**.

incitātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **incito**.

in-cito, citāvi, citātum, citāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cito, "to be set in rapid motion"] 1.: a. *To set in rapid motion.*—b. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To set one's self in rapid motion; i.e. to hasten, rush.*—2. *To urge on, incite.*—Pass.: **in-citor**, citātus sum, citāri.

in-cōlūmis, cōlūme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cōlūmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

in-crēdībīlis, crēdībīle, adj. [in, "not"; crēdībīle, "to be believed"] *Not to be believed, incredible.*

in-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root I; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] ("From that" thing or person; hence) *After that, afterwards.*

in-erm-is, e, adj. [for in-arm-is; fr. in, "not"; arm-a, "arms"] *Unarmed.*

infēr-ior, ius, comp. adj. [infēr-us, "low"] 1. Of situation: *Lower.*—2. Of persons: *Inferior.*

in-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flūo, "to flow"] Of a river: *To flow or run into; to empty itself into.*

iniqu-itas, itātis, f. [iniqu-us, "uneven"] ("The quality of the *iniquus*"; hence) Of ground, etc.: *Unevenness.*

inī-tium, tiī, n. [inēo, "to go into"; through true root INI] ("A going into"; hence) 1. *A beginning, commencement, initiative.*—2. Of a locality: *Entrance, first part,*

inītus, a, um (P. perf. pass. of *inēo*, "to go into"; hence, "to begin") 1. *Begun, entered upon, commenced*.—2. Of a plan, etc.: *Formed*.

injūri-a, æ, f. [injūri-us, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence) *Unjust or wrongful conduct; a wrong, etc.*

inōp-ia, iæ, f. [inops, *inōp-is*, "without means"] ("The quality, or state, of the *inops*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity*.

inscīent-ia, iæ, f. [inscīens, *inscīent-ia*, "without knowledge"] ("The state of the *inscīens*"; hence) 1. With Objective Gen.: *Want of acquaintance with, ignorance of*.—2. With Subjective Gen.: *Lack, or want, of information of a person as to a matter: ignorance of*.

insēquens, ntis, P. pres. of *insēquor*.

in-sēquor, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [in, "after or upon"; sēquor, "to follow"] *To follow after or close upon; to pursue, press upon the fleeing enemy*.

in-sēro, sērūi, sērtum, sēr-ēre, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; sēro, "to bind"] ("To bind into"; hence) *To insert in, attach to, etc.*—Pass.: *in-sēror*, sērtus sum, sēri.

insertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *insēro*.

insīd-ia, iārum, f. plur. [insīd-ēo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence) *An ambush, ambuscade*.

in-sisto, stīti, no sup., sist-ēre, 3. v. n. [in, "upon"; sisto, "to set one's self or stand"] ("To set one's self, or stand, on"; hence) With Acc. dependent on prep. In verb: *To apply one's self to, adopt, follow*.

in-stītūo, stītūi, stītātum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for in-stātūo; fr. in, "without force"; stātūo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"; hence) 1. Of troops: *To form, draw up*.—2. Of a levy of persons: *To raise*.—3. *To begin*.—4. *To resolve, determine*.—Pass.: *in-stītūor*, stītātus sum, stītūi.

institūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *institūo*.

in-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) *To press hard, assault vigorously, etc.*

in-sūl-a, æ, f. [for in-sāl-a; fr. in, "in"; sāl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in *sālum*"; hence) *An island*.

in-tēg-er, ra, rum, adj. [in, "not"; TAG, root of *tango*, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) *Fresh, undiminished, unimpaired*.

intellexi, perf. ind. of *intelligo*.

intel-līgo, lexī, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lēgo; fr. inter, "between"; lēgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend*.

in-tendo, tendī, tentum and tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; tendo, "to stretch or bend"] ("To stretch forth, extend"; hence) 1. Of the mind as object: *To direct, turn, bend*.—2. Without object and followed by Inf.: *To turn one's thoughts to do, etc.; to be intent upon doing, etc.*—Pass.: *intendōr*, tentus sum, tendī.

intentus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *intendo*.

inter, prep. gov. acc. *Between, among: inter se, among themselves, i.e. mutually, reciprocally*.

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between";

clādo (=clando), "to shut"
("To shut, or close," a passage
or way "between" two or more
points; hence) 1. Of roads: *To*
close, stop, or block up.—2. Of
supplies: *To cut off.*—Pass.:
inter-clūdō, clūsus sum,
clādi.

interclūsus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of interclūdo.

interfectus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of interficio.

inter-ficio, fēci, fectum,
fictōre, 3. v. a. [for inter-fācio;
fr. inter, "between"; fācio, "to
make"] ("To make" something
to be "between" the parts of a
thing, so as to separate and break
it up; hence) *To destroy; esp. to*
kill, slay, slaughter.—Pass.: **in-**
ter-ficior, fectus sum, fici.

intēr-im, adv. [inter, "be-
tween"; im = eum, acc. masc.
sing. of is] *In the meantime, mean-*
while.

interjectus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of interficio.

inter-jicio, jēci, jectum,
jictōre, 3. v. a. [for inter-jācio; fr.
inter, "between"; hence] In Pass.:
a. Of places: *Lying, being placed,*
or situate, between certain points.—
2. Of time: *Intervening.*—Pass.:
inter-jicior, jectus sum, jici.

inter-mitto, misi, missum,
mittēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "apart";
mitto, "to make to go"] ("To
make to go apart"; hence) *To*
leave off, or discontinue, for awhile;
to interrupt the doing of a thing.
—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus
sum, mitti.

interven-tus, tūs, m. [inter-
vēm-ko, "to arrive"] *The arrival,*
or coming on, of something caus-
ing hindrances, etc.

in-tritus, trita, tritum, adj.
[in, "not"; tritus, "rubbed"]
("Not rubbed, not worn away";
hence) *Not exhausted or worn out.*

intrō-ducō, duxi, ductum,

ducēre, 3. v. a. [intro, "within";
ducō, "to lead"] *To lead within*
or inside.

in-viōlā-tus, ta, tum, adj.
[in, "not"; viōl(a)-o, "to hurt"]
("Not hurt, to which violence is
not done"; hence) *That must not*
be hurt or injured; inviolable.

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem.
[for is-pse; fr. is; suffix pse]
Self, very, identical.—As Subst.
m.: a. Sing.: *Himself.*—b. Plur.:
Themselves.

ire, pres. inf. of i. ēo.

irētur, iri; see i. ēo.

is, ēa, id, pron. dem. [pro-
nominal root i] *This, that, person*
or thing just mentioned.—As
Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He.*

—(b) Neut.: *It.*—b. Plur.: (a)
Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they.*

—(b) Neut.: *Those things.*—c.
Abl. Sing. Neut.: **ēo**, as abl.
of measure with comparatives: *By*
so much the more, etc.; the more,
etc. [akin to Sans. pronominal
root i].

Itāl-ia, iā, f. *Italy*; a coun-
try of Southern Europe [either
italōs, "a bull," or a man named
Italus].

itā-que, conj. [Ita, "thus";
quē, "and"] 1. *And thus, and*
so.—2. *On this, or that, account;*
therefore.

Item, adv.: 1. *So, even so, in*
like manner.—2. *Also, likewise*
[akin to Sans. *ītham*, "so"].

Y-ter, tñēris, n. [eo, "to go,"
through root i] ("A going";
hence) 1. Of troops: *A march.*—
2. *A road, etc.*

Ytñēra, Nom. and Acc. Plur.
of iter.

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr
is] 1. *At this time; now.*—2. *Al-*
ready.

jūbēo, jussī, jussum, jūbēre,
2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*

—**Pass.** : jübēor, jussus sum, jübēri.

jūs, jaris, n. ("That which (morally) joins or unites"; hence) 1. *Law*, whether divine or human. — 2. *A right* resulting from law; a *privilege* [akin to Sans. root *yū*, "to bind"].

jussi, perf. ind. of jübēo.
jussus, a, um, P. perf. of jübēo.

jūven-tus, tūtis, f. [jūvën-is, "young"] ("The state of the *jūvenis*"; hence, "youth"; hence) *The youth*, i.e. *young men*.

Lābiēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

lāb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining or getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root *LABH* (whence also *lab*, root of *λα(μ)β-άνω*, "to take"), "to obtain or get"].

lācus, ūs, m. ("Any thing hollowed out or that is hollow"; hence) *A lake*, as a large body of water in a natural hollow, etc. [*λάκκος*].

lætus, a, um, adj. *Joyful, joyous* [prob. akin to Sans. root *LAS*, "to shine"; also, "to delight"].

languīdior, us; see languīdus.

languīdus, īda, īdum, adj. [langu-ō, "to be languid"] *Languid, faint, weary*, through fatigue, etc. **Comp.**: languīdior.

lā-plis, pīdis, m. *A stone* [akin to *lā-as*].

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us] *Widely, extensively, far and wide*. **Comp.**: lāt-ius.

lāt-ō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be, or lie hid*; *to be concealed*. — 2. *To escape notice or observation* [akin to *λαθ*, root of *λα(ν)θ-άνω*].

lāt-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [lāt-us, "wide, broad"] ("The quality of the *latus*"; hence) *Width, breadth*.

lātīus; see late.

lātr-o, ōnis, m. ("A hired person; a mercenary"; hence) *A robber, bandit* [*λάτρ-ος*].

lātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of fēro.

lātus, eris, n. [prob. akin to *lātus*, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence, "a side"; hence) *Of an army: The flank*.

lēgā-tio, tiōnis, f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An embassy*. — 2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegates*, etc.

lēgā-tus, ti, m. [id.] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An ambassador*. — 2. *A delegate or commissioner*. — 3. *Milit. t. t.: A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant*.

lēg-ō, iōnis, f. [lēg-o, "to levy or enlist"] ("A levying or enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," etc.; hence) *A Roman legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and 300 cavalry.

lēgiōn-ārius, āris, āriūm, adj. [lēgiō, lēgiōn-is] *Of, or belonging to, a legion; legionary*.

Lēmānnus, i, m. *Lemānnus*; now the lake of Geneva.

Lexōvī, ōrum, m. plur. *The Lexovii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

liben-ter, adv. [for libenter; fr. *libens*, libent-is, "willing"] *Willingly*.

lib-ēri, ērōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired or loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root *LUBH*, "to desire or love"].

liber-tas, tātis, f. [liber, "free"] ("The state, or condition, of the *liber*"; hence) *Liberty, or freedom*, of a people, etc.

lyc-ōo, ūi, ūtum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable; to be permitted or lawful.*

Liger, ēris, m. *The Liger* (now the Loire); a river which formed the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania.

ling-tla, tūse, f. dim. [lingua, "a tongue"] *A little tongue* of land.

linum, i, n. *Flax* [λίον].

lōc-us, i, m. (plur. lōci, m., and lōca, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situated"; hence) 1. *A place*.—2. Milit. t. t.: *A post or position* [probably akin to root λεχ, whence λέγω, "to put, place," etc.].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] 1. *Far off, at a distance*.—Comp.: a. *Too far off*.—b. *Very far*.—2. With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far; very much, greatly.* [3] Comp.: long-lus; (Sup.: long-issime).

longlor, us; see longus.

longlus; see longe.

longūrinus, ūi, m. *A long pole*.

long-us, a, um, adj. *Long*. [3] Comp.: long-lor; (Sup.: long-issimus) [probably akin to Sans. dirgh-a, "long"].

Lūc-lus, ūi, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] ("One belonging to the day," i.e. prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius*; a Roman name.

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ōo, "to shine"] ("That which shines"; hence) *Light*: prima lux, *the early dawn, day-break*.

māg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater or higher degree.* [3] Sup.: maxime (=mag-stime).

magn-ūtūdo, ūtūdinis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the *magnus*"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude*.

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large*.—2. *Numerous*.—In Comp.: major pars, *the majority*.—3. In age: *Great, advanced*.—4. *Mighty, powerful.* [3] Comp.: mājor (=māg-lor); Sup.: maximus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγας, Sans. mah-a, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," etc.].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: mājōres, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers*.

mājōres, um; see major.

mālācia, ae, f. *A calm* at sea; *a dead calm* [μαλακία].

mālo, mālūi, no sup., malle, v. a. irreg. [contracted fr. mag-vōlo; fr. root MAG; see magnus; vōlo, "to wish"] ("To have a great wish, or desire, for"; hence) *To choose rather, to prefer*.

māl-us, i, f. ("An apple-tree"; hence) *A mast* of a ship [μηλ-έα].

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [mān-us, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) *To entrust, command*: atch. 11, constructed with Dat. of person [§ 106, 4] and Simple Subjunctive [§ 154].

Manlius, ūi, m. *Manlius*; a Roman name.

mā-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring-thing"; hence) 1. *A hand*.—2. *A band or body* of men; *a force* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written, by abbreviation, M.); a Roman prænomen [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root MRID, "to crush"].

māre, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. *vāri*, "water"].

mār-ytimus, itima, itimūm, adj. [mār-e] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-; maritime.*

mātēr-ia, iae, f. [māter, māt(er)-ia, "a producer"; hence, "a mother"] ("That which belongs to the mater"; hence, "matter, materials"; hence) *Wood, timber.*

maxim-e, sup. adv. [maxim-us] *In the greatest or highest degree; especially, principally, chiefly.* [Comp.: māgis; see māgis.]

maximus, a, um, sup. adj.; see magnus.

mēdiō-cris, cre, adj. [mēdiūs, uncontracted gen. mēdiō-i, "middle"] ("Made in a middle, or intermediate, state"; hence) *Moderate*: non mediocris, *not moderate*, i.e. *very great, excessive.*

mēd-iūs, ia, ium, adj.: 1. *That is in the middle or midst; middle, etc.*—2. *The middle of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution: in mediā aciem, into the middle of the army drawn up for battle; i.e. into the space between the first and third lines* [akin to μέσος].

mē-mīn-i, iae, v. defect. *To bear in mind, recollect, remember* [changed fr. men-mēn-i, reduplicated fr. root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

mēmōr-ia, iae, f. [mēmōr, "mindful"] ("The state, or quality, of the memor"; hence) *Memory, recollection, remembrance.*

men-s, tis, f. [root MEN; see memin] ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind*, as being the origin of thought.

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc(a)-or, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant.*

miles, itis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

One.

milit-āris, āre, adj. [miles, milit-is] *Of, or belonging to, a soldier; military: res militaris, military affairs.*

mill-e, rum, adj. indecl. *A thousand: mille passūs, a thousand paces, i.e. a (Roman) mile, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.—As Subst.: millia, ium, n. plur. A thousand* [akin to χίλ-ιος].

minim-e, sup. adv. [minim-us] *In the least degree, by no means.*

minim-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of minim-us] *Very little, very slightly, not at all.—Phrase: Non minimum, Particularly, especially, in the highest degree.*

minimus, a, um; see parvus. **minuens**, ntis, P. pres. of minūo.

min-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, ā. v. n. *To grow, or become, less: minuente aestu, at the ebb of the tide* [root MIN, akin to min-or, and μιν-ύω].

minus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of minor, "less"] 1. *Less; in a less, or smaller, degree, etc. not so much.*—2. *To make an emphatic negation: Not at all; by no means.*

miti, perf. ind. of mitto.

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto.

mittendi, Gerund in di fr. mitto.

mitto, misi, missum, mittere, ā. v. a.: 1. *To let, suffer, or allow, to go.*—2. *To cause to go; to send.*—3. *Of a missile: To cast, hurl, launch: at ch. 4, mittere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—Pass.: mitor, missus sum, mitti.*

mōbil-iter, adv. [mōbil-is, "that can be easily roused"; hence] *By sudden impulse, hastily, etc.*

mōdo, adv. *Only, merely*: non modo . . . sed ne quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*: ch. 4.

mō-dus, di, m.: 1. *A measure, or standard* by which anything is measured.—2. *Measurement, extent, size*.—3. *A manner, method, way, mode*.—4. *Bounds, limit, etc.*—5. With Gen. of pron. either written separately or as one word: *Sort, kind*: hūjus mōdi, *of this sort*; so, ējus mōdi, *of that sort*, etc. [akin to Sans. root mā, "to measure"; whence also μέτρον, "a measure"].

mōn-ia, ium, n. plur. ("The things that ward off"; hence) *Defensive walls, fortifications* [akin to ἀμύνω, "to ward off"].

moles, is, f. ("A vast mass"; hence) *A dam, mole, pier*.

mol-lis, le, adj. [for mov-lis; fr. mōv-ēo, "to move"] ("That may, or can, be moved"; hence) *Easily moved, changeable, fickle*.

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mīn-ēo, "to project"] ("That which projects or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount*.

Morini, ōrum, m. plur. *The Morini*; a people of Belgic Gaul.

mōr-or, ōtus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [mor-a, "delay"] *To delay, i.e. to tarry, linger, remain, stay*.

mor-s, tis, f. [mōr-ior, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death*.

mōv-ēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To move, set in motion*.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To move one's self, i.e. to remove, depart, get away*.

mult-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [mult-us] ("The quality of the multus"; hence) *A great number, a multitude*.

mult-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of mult-us] *Much, greatly*: non multum, *not much=but little*.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1.

Sing.: a. *Much*.—b. *Much, or far, gone*: mihi quando *when the night was far in the night*.—2. Plur. As Subst.: multa, plur. *Many things*. [plūs; Sup.: plūr-īmu; akin to πολ-ύς].

mūn-īo (old form; Ivi or Ii, Itum, Ire, 4. v Ia) ("To wall"; hence) *a wall, or raise fortifications around; to fortify*.—Pa Ior, Itus sum, Iri.

mūnī-tiō, tiōnis, f. 1. *A fortifying, the act fortifications*.—2. *A fortification, etc.*

mūnītus, a, um, pass. of mūnio.

mūr-alis, āle, adj. "a wall" *Pertaining wall: murales falces, pulling down walls; ch*

nam, conj.: 1. *For transitions*: But, though. **nam-que**, conj. [r An emphatic confirmative: *For, for indeed,*]

Nannētes, um, m. *Nannetes*; a people of C about the district of t Nantes.

Nantuates, um, *The Nantuates*; a people of Narbonensis.

Narbo, ōnis, m. *Narbonne*; a city of (which Gallia Narbonensis name.

nā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [n be born"] ("A being hence) *A nation, race*

nā-tūra, turē, f. being born"; hence, hence) 1. *Nature: nature of the place, i situation*: ch. 23.—Adv Naturā, *By nature, n*

2. *Natural character or disposition; nature, etc.*

nauta, α, m. *A sailor, seaman* [ναύτης].

naut-ious, Ica, Icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, ships or sailors; naval* [ναυτικός].

nāv-ālis, āle, adj. [nav-is, "a ship"] ("Of, or belonging to, a ship or ships"; hence) *Naval, sea-*.

nāvīgandi, Gerund in di fr. *nāvigo*.

nāvīgā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [nāv-ig(a)-o, "to sail"] *A sailing; i.e. the act of sailing; navigation*.

nāvīg-ium, īi, n. [nāvīg-o] ("A sailing"; hence) *A vessel, ship, bark*.

nāv-ygo, Igāvi, Igātum, Igāre, 1. v. n. [nav-is, "a ship"] *To sail*.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship: nāvis ōnērāria, a merchant-vessel or transport: navis longa, a ship of war* (being of a greater length than ordinary vessels for the purpose of obtaining greater speed) [akin to Gr. ναῦς and Sans. *navu*].

ne, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not: ne quidem, not even*.—2. Conj.: *That not; lest*.

nec; see nēque.

nēcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nēco*.

nēcessāri-o, adv. [nēcessāri-us, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily*.

nēc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) *To kill, put to death, slay*.—Pass.: **nēc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root *NAḠ*, "to perish"].

neglectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *negligo*.

neglexi, perf. ind. of *negligo*.

neg-līgo, lexi, lectum, līg-āre, 3. v. a. [for nec-līgo; fr. nec, "not"; līgo, "to gather"]

("Not to gather"; hence) 1. *To overlook, neglect*.—2. With Inf.: *To make light of doing, etc.; to take no heed, or neglect, to do, etc.*—Pass.: **neg-līgor**, lectus sum, līgi.

nēg-ōtīum, ōtīi, n. [for nec-ōtīum; fr. nec, "not"; ōtīum, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) *An affair, matter, business*.

nē-que (contracted *nec*), adv. and conj. [nē, "not"; que, "and"] *And not, nor: neque... neque, neither... nor*.

Nervi-cus, ca, cum, adj. [Nervi-i, "The Nervii"; a people of Belgic Gaul, in the modern Hainault] *Of the Nervii; Nervian, Nervic*.

nī-hil, n. indecl. [shortened by apocope fr. nī-hīlum—for ne hīlum (i.e. ne, "not"; hīlum=fil-um, "athread"); "not a thread"; hence] *Nothing*.—In adverbial force: *In no degree or respect; not at all*.

nī-sī, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] *If not; i.e. unless, except*.

nōc-ōo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure, etc.*—Inf. Pass. Impers.: **nōc-ēri**, *That harm, or injury, (should) be inflicted* [akin to Sans. root *NAḠ*, "to perish"].

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete *noctus=nox*] *By night; in the course of the night*.

n-ōlo, ōlūi, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. *ne, volo; nē, "not"; vōlo, "to wish"*] *To not wish, to be unwilling*.

nō-men, mīnis, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) 1. *A name*.—2. *A purpose, design, end*.

nōmīnā-tim, adv. [nomin(a)-o, "to name"] *By name; expressly*.

non, adv. *Not* [akin to Sans. *no*].

non-nihil, n. indecl. [non, "not"; nihil, "nothing"] ("Not nothing"; hence) *Something*.—As Adv.: *Somewhat, in some degree*.

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"] ("Not none"; hence) *Some*.

nō-sco (old form **gno-sco**), vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a.: 1. In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire a knowledge of; to come to know*.—2. In perfect tense and derivatives: *To have acquired a knowledge of; to know* [akin to γινώσκω, and Sans. root *jñā*].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos] *Our, our own, ours*.—As Subst.: **nostri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men*.

nostri, ōrum; see *noster*.

novisse, perf. ind. of *nosco*.

nōvus, a, um, adj. *New*: *novæ res, a change in the state, a revolution* [akin to Gr. νέος, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night*; for *multā nocte*, see *multus* [akin to *νύξ*, Sans. *nakta*].

nūdātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nūdo*.

nūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nūd-us] ("To make *nūdus*"; hence) With Abl.: *To strip of*.—Pass.: **nūd-or**, ātus sum, āri.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for *ne-illus*; fr. *nē*, "not"; *illus*, "any"] *Not any, none, no*.

nūm-ŕus, ŕi, n. ("The distributed thing"; hence) 1. *A number*.—2. *Multitude, quantity*, etc. [akin to *νέμ-ω*, "to distribute"].

nuntius, ū, m. [perhaps contracted fr. *nov-ven-tius*; fr. *nōv-us*, "new"; *vēn-ŭo*, "to come"] ("A person, or thing, newly come"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc.*—2. *News or tidings; a message*.

obses, ūdis, m. and f. [for *obsid-s*; fr. *obsid-ēo*, "to stay, or remain," any where] ("One staying, or remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others) *A hostage*.

obsessus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *obsidēo*.

ob-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. a. [for *ob-sēdēo*; fr. *ōb*, "at or over against"; *sēdēo*, "to sit down"] ("To sit down at or over against"; hence) Of a road: *To beset, block up, stop*.—Pass.: **ob-sidēor**, sessus sum, sīdēri.

occā-sio, sīōnis, f. [for *occad-sio*; fr. *occid-o*, "to fall out or happen," through true root *occad*] ("A falling out or happening"; hence) *An opportunity, occasion*.

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for *occad-sus*; fr. *occid-o*, "to set," through true root *occad*] Of the sun, etc.: *The setting or going down*.

oc-cido, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for *ob-cædo*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *cædo*, "to strike," etc.] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike to the ground"; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter*, etc.—Pass.: **oc-cīdor**, cīsus sum, cīdi.

occīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *occīdor*.

oc-curro, curri (rarely *cū-curri*), cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [for *ob-curro*; fr. *ōb*, "up or towards"; *curro*, "to run"] 1. *To run up, etc.*;—at ch. 4 *occurrere* is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—2. *To fall in with, encounter*.

ocēānus, i, m. *The ocean*; *mare oceanum*, (the sea-ocean, i.e.) *the Atlantic*, in contradistinction to the Mediterranean: ch. 7 [Ὠκεανός].

ōc-ŭor, ŭus, comp. adj. *Swifter* [ὠκ-ύς].

Oetōdūrus, i, m. *Octodurus* (now *Martign*); a village, or town, of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis.

Ōc-ūlus, ūli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. *ōk-os*, Sans. *aksh-a*, prob. fr. a lost verb *AKSH* (= *IKSH*), "to see"].

Ōd-i, isse, v. defect. *To hate*.

of-fic-ium, ii, n. [for *op-fic-ium*; fr. (*ops*) *ōp-is*, "aid"; *fīc-īo*, "to perform," etc.] ("The performing, or rendering, of aid"; hence) *A service* incumbent on one; *a duty, office*, etc.

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all*.—b. *The whole of; all*.—2. Plur.: *All*.—As Subst.: a. *omnes*, ium, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all*.—b. *omnia*, um, n. plur. *All things, every thing*.

Ōnus, ōris, n. *A burden, load* [prob. akin to Sans. *anas*, "a cart"].

Ōpīn-īo, iōnis, f. [*ōpīn-or*, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) *Opinion, supposition, belief, notion, idea*.

Ōport-et, tūi, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behoves*).

oppidum, i, n. *A town*.

opportūn-itas, itātis, f. [*opportūn-us*] ("The quality of the *opportūnus*"; hence) 1. *Convenience, suitability, fitness*.—2. *An advantage*.

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for *ob-port-ūnus*; fr. *ōb*, "over against"; *port-us*, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, fit, suitable, seasonable, opportune*.

opprimendus, a, um, Gerundive of *opprimō*.

op-primo, pressi, pressum, primēre 3 v. a. [for *ob-prēmo*;

fr. *ōb*, "against"; *prēmo*, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, overwhelm, overpower*.—Pass.: *op-primor*, pressus sum, primī.

oppugnā-tīo, tiōnis, f. [*op-pugn(a)-o*] *An attack, assault*.

op-pugnō, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, i. v. a. [for *ob-pugno*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *pugno*, "to fight"] *To attack, lay siege to, besiege, a city, etc.*

1. *opus*, ōris, n.: 1. *Work, labour*.—2. *A work or building*.—3. *A military work*, etc. [akin to Sans. *apas*].

2. *opus* (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. indecl.: 1. *Need, necessity*.—2. As Adj. with sum: *Needful, necessary*.

Ōra, ae, f. *The coast, sea-coast*. **ornātissim-us**, a, um; see *ornātus*.

ornā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*orn(a)-o*, "to equip"] *Equipped, supplied, provided*. **Ōrnat-issim-us**, ōrnat-ior; Sup.: *ornat-issim-us*.

Ōsismī, ōrum, m. plur. *The Osismii*; a people of Celtic Gaul.

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. [for *ob-stendo*; fr. *obs* (= *ōb*), "before or over against"; *tendo*, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out, or spread, before one"; hence) 1. *To show, exhibit, display*.—2. *To declare, set forth, make known*.

pācāt-us, a, um.: 1. P. perf. pass. of *pāco*.—2. Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace*.

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [*pax*, *pāc-is*, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace or quietness; to tranquillize*.—Pass.: *pāc-or*, ātus sum, āri,

pāl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay or mud"; hence)

A swamp, marsh [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πῆλ-ος, "clay"; ūd-us, "wet, moist"].

paratissimus, a, um; see **parātus**.

parātus, a, um; 1. P. perf. pass. of **pāro**.—2. Pa.: *Provided, furnished, fitted out, equipped*.—**PAR** (Comp.: **pārāt-lor**); Sup.: **pārāt-issimus**.

pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To bring or put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) *To make, or get, ready; to prepare, etc.* [probably akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: 1. *A part, piece, portion, share, etc.*—2. *A quarter, direction, etc.*

partiendus, a, um, Gerundive of **partior**.

part-lor, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [**pars**, **part-ls**] *To part, share, divide*.

par-um, adv. [akin to **parvus**, "a little"] 1. *Too little, not enough*.—2. With adverbs: *Not enough, not sufficiently; parum diligenter, not diligently enough, with not sufficient diligence*.

pas-sus, sūs, m. [for **pad-sus**; fr. **PAD**, root of **pando**, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step or pace*.—2. As a measure of length: *A pace equal to five Roman feet; see mille*.

pāt-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [**pāt-ēo**, "to lie open"; (e) connecting vowel; **fācio**, "to make"] ("To make to lie open"; hence) *To open, or lay open*.—Pass.: **pāt-ē-fio**, factus sum, fiēri.

pātēfio, fiēri; see **pātēfācio**.
pātor, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To bear, endure, support, undergo, etc.*—2. *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to **παθ**, root of πάσχω].

pauc-itas, itātis, f. [**pauc-us**] ("The quality of the **paucus**";

hence) *A small number; small numbers*.

paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Small, whether in size or extent*.—2. Plur.: *Few*.

paul-ātim, adv. [**paul-us**, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually*.

paul-isper, adv. [id.] *For a little while, for a short time*.

paul-o, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of **paul-us**, "a little"] *By a little; a little, somewhat*.

pāx, pācis, f. [for **pao-s**; fr. root **PAQ**, or **PAG**, whence **pāc-iscor**, "to bind, to covenant"; **pango**, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace*.

pēc-us, ōris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle*, as tied up in stalls [akin to Sans. **paṇu**, fr. root **PAQ**, "to bind"].

pēd-ālis, āle, adj. [**pes**, **pēd-is**, "a foot"] ("Of, or belonging to, a foot," as a measure; hence) *Of the breadth of a foot; a foot wide or broad*.

pēd-ester, estris, estre, adj. [id.] 1. *On foot, that goes on foot*: **pēdestres cōplēs**, *foot-soldiers, infantry*.—2. *On, or by, land; land-*.

pell-is, is, f.: 1. *A skin or hide*.—2. Mostly plur.: *As made of skins: A tent* [akin to πέλ-α, "a hide"].

pello, pēptili, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight*.—Pass.: **pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli [akin to Sans. root **PAL**, "to go"].

pēr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of*.—2. *Through, by, by means of*.

perd-itus, ita, itum, adj. [**perd-o**, "to destroy"] ("Destroyed"; hence) *Ruined, desperate, of desperate fortunes*.

per-dūco, duxi, ductum,

ducere, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead, or bring, through"; hence) 1. *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place, etc.*—2. *To bring over to a view, course, etc.*—**Pass.**: per-ducor, ductus sum, dūci.

perductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perducō.

perfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perficō.

perferendus, a, um, Gerundive of perfēro.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [pēr, "without force"; fēro, "to bear"] *To endure, bear, submit to.*

per-ficō, fēcī, fectum, ficāre, 3. v. a. [for per-fācō; fr. per, "completely"; fācō, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) *To finish, complete.*—**Pass.**: per-ficor, fectus sum, fici.

per-fūg-a, ae, m. [per-fūg-ō, "to desert"] *A deserter to the enemy.*

per-go, rexi, rectum, gēre, 3. v. n. [for per-rēgo; fr. per, "completely"; rēgo, "to make straight"] ("To make completely straight"; hence, "to go straight forward"; hence) *To proceed, go, set out.*

pērī-cūlum, cūli, n. [obsol. pērī-or, "to try"] (That which serves for trying"; hence, "a trial, experiment"; hence) *Danger, hazard, peril.*

pērītissimū, a, um; see pērītus.

pērī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol. pērī-or, "to try"] ("Having tried"; hence) With Gen.: *Acquainted with, skilled in, etc.* (Comp.: pērītior); Sup.: pērītissimū.

per-mānēō, manēi, mansum, mānēre, 2. v. n. [per, "to the end"; mānēō] *To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain.*

per-mitto, misi, missum,

mittēre, 3. v. a. [pēr, "through"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let, or suffer, to go through"; hence) With Dat.: *To give leave, or permission, to; to permit or allow.*

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permōvēō.

per-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; mōvēō] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To disturb, disquiet.*—2. *To influence, induce, etc.*—**Pass.**: per-mōvēor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

per-paucus, paucā, paucum, adj. [pēr, "very"; paucus, "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little.*—2. Plur.: *Very few.*

per-pēt-ius, ūa, ūum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) *Constant, perpetual* [pēr, "through"; root pēr, akin to *per-avvūm*, and to pāt-ō].

perspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perspicō.

per-spiciō, spexi, spectrum, spicāre, 3. v. a. [for per-spēcō; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spēcō, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) *To perceive, observe.*—**Pass.**: per-spicior, spectus sum, spici.

per-suadēō, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; suādēō, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (2)]: *To persuade; to induce, prevail upon.*—Phrase: *Persuasum sibi aliquid habere, to be persuaded of a thing.*—**Pass.**: per-suādēor, suāsus sum, suādēri.

persuāsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of persuadēō.

per-terrēō, terrūi, territum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; terrēō, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.*—**Pass.**: per-terrēor, territū sum, terrēri.

perterritus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *perterrere*.

per-tinēo, tīnī, tentum, tīn-ēre, 2. v. n. [for per-tēnēo; fr. pēr, "thoroughly"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To reach, or extend, to a place.*—2. *To belong, relate or have reference to.*

per-vēnīo, vēnī, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. [pēr, "quite"; vēnīo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, etc.; hence) *To reach or arrive; to come up, etc.*

pes, pēd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot* [akin to *rook, rook-ē*; and to Sans. *pad*, fr. root *PAD*, "to go"].

pētendus, a, um, Gerundive of *pēto*.

pēt-o, īvi and īi, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek; i.e.: a. To look or search after.*—b. *To beg, solicit, entreat* [akin to Sans. root *PAT*, "to fly"].

Pictōnes, um, m. plur. *The Pictōnes; a people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the district of the modern Peltou.*

pīl-us, ī, m. (mostly with *primus*) : *The division of the triarii in the Roman army: primi pīli centurio, centurion of the first manipule of the triarii, i.e. chief centurion of the legion* [either fr. pīl-um, "a javelin," and so "that which has the pīlum"; or, like pīlum, akin to Sans. root *FISH*, "to crush," and so, "the crushing thing"].

plāc-ēo, tī, itum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please.*—2. *Impers.: With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: Placitū, it pleased or seemed good to; it was resolved or determined by* [perhaps akin to Sans. root *Pṛi*, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. φιλῶ].

plān-e, adv. [plān-us, "plain,

clear"] *Plainly, clearly, evidently, certainly.*

plānīor, us; see *plānus*.

plān-īties, itēi, f. [plān-us] ("A being flat; flatness"; hence) *Level ground; a plain.*

plān-us, a, um, adj. *Flat, level, plain.* [Comp.: plānīor.

plēn-e, adv. [plēn-us] *Fully, completely.*

plēnissīmus, a, um; see *plēnus*.

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plē-o, "to fill"] *Filled, full.*—In superl. of a legion : *Having its entire complement.* [Comp.: plēnīor]; Sup.: plēn-issīmus.

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque, "the greater part of"] *For the most part, generally.*

plurīm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of plurīm-us] *Very much; in a very great degree, exceedingly.*

plū-rīmus, rīma, rīmum, sup. adj. [PLR, root of plē-o, "to fill"; (l) connecting vowel; sīmus, superl. suffix=ple-i-sīmus; changed as follows: plei-sīmus, plī-sīmus, ploī-sīmus, ploī-rīmus, plū-rīmus] ("Most, or very, full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much.*—2. Plur.: *Very many, most numerous.*

1. plūs, plūris (Plur. plūres, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLR, root of plē-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) *More.*

2. plus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] *More.*

poll-ēx, īdis, m. [poll-ēo, "to be powerful"] ("The powerful, or strong, thing"; hence) *Of the hand: A thumb; as a measure connected with digitus: ch. 18.*

pollīcītā-tīo, tīōnis, f. [pol-

Neſt(a)-or, "to promise"] *A promising; a promise.*

pōno, pōſui, pōſtum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. poſino (i.e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; ſino, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root poſ] *To put, place, or set.*—*Pass.*: pōnor, pōſtus ſum, pōni. pō-pſi-us, i. m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for poi-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς ("many"), reduplicated].

por-ta, tae, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) 1. *A gate of a camp, etc.* [probably from root per or por, found in περάω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

por-tor-ſum, ſi, n. [obsolet. portor=portitor, "a carrier"] ("A thing pertaining to a carrier"; hence) *A toll, or impost, paid on goods carried through a country.*

por-tus, tūs, m. [akin to por-ta] *A harbour, haven, port.*

pōſitus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of pōno.—2. Pa.: *Placed, lying, situate.*

poſſeſſe-ſio, ſiōnis, f. [for poſſeſſe-ſio; fr. poſſidēo, "to possess," through true root poſſed] ("A possessing"; hence) *Possession, occupation.*

poſſum, pōtūi, no ſup., poſſe, v. n. irreg. [for pot-ſum; fr. pōt-ſa, "able"; ſum, "to be"] *To be able, or powerful; to have power to do, etc., something; (I, you, he, etc.) can: se plurimum poſſe, that they were exceedingly powerful; quam plurimas poſſunt, as many as they are able; ch. 9.*

poſt, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est] 1. Adv.: *Of time: Afterwards, after, later, etc.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: *Of time: After, subsequent to.*

poſt-ſrus, ſra, ſrum, adj. [poſt] *Coming after, following, next.*

poſt-quam, adv. (also written as two words, poſt quam) [poſt, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when.*

pōtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pōtent-tas; fr. pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the pōtens"; hence) 1. *Power.*—2. *A possibility, opportunity: potestatem facere, to give, or present, an opportunity.*

pōt-ſor, ſtus ſum, ſri, 4. v. dep. [pōt-ſa, "powerful"] ("To become powerful over"; hence) *With Abl.: To become master of; to obtain, get possession of.*

pōtundus, a, um, Gerundive of pōtior.

prae-ſcūtus, ſcūta, ſcūtum, adj. prae, "before"; ſcūtus, "sharp"] ("Sharpened before"; hence) *Sharp towards, or at, the end; sharp at the point.*

prae-bēo, būi, būtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. prae-hābēo; fr. prae, "before"; hābēo, "to have or hold"] ("To hold forth or offer"; hence) 1. *To give, furnish, supply.*—2. *To afford, cause, produce, give rise to, etc.*

praeconius, i, m. [praecon, praecon-is, "a crier"] ("One belonging to a praeco"; hence) *Praeconius (Lucius Valerius); a Roman cognomen.*

praedandi, Gerund in di fr. praedor.

praed-or, ſtus ſum, ſri, 1. v. dep. [praed-a, "plunder"] *To plunder, spoil, pillage, etc.*

praeſe-o-tus, ti, m. [for praeſe-o-tus, fr. praeſe-o, through true root praeſe-o] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *A prefect, commander, etc.*

praeſe-o, ſe-o, ſectum, ſe-o, 3. v. a. [for praeſe-o, fr.

præ, "before"; *fācīo*, "to make"; ("To make before"; hence) *To set, or place, over; to appoint to the command of.*

præ-m-ium, *ii*, n. [for *præ-ēm-ium*; fr. *præ*, "beyond or above"; *ēm-o*, "to take"] ("A taking beyond or above" others; "that which is taken beyond or above" others; hence) *Reward, etc.*

præparātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *præpāro*.

præ-pāro, *pārāvi*, *pārātum*, *pārāre*, 1. v. a. [*præ*, "beforehand"; *pāro*, "to get ready"] *To get ready beforehand; to prepare.*—Pass.: *præ-pāror*, *pārātus* sum, *pārāri*.

præ-rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *rumpere*, 3. v. a. [*præ*, "before"; *rumpo*, "to break"] *To break off before or in front.*—Pass.: *præ-rumpor*, *ruptus* sum, *rumpi*.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [*præ*, "before"; *sēr-o*, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsid-ium, *ii*, n. [*præsid-ēo*, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) *Defence, protection.*

præ-sto, *stīti*, *stītum*, *stāre*, 1. v. n. [*præ*, "before"; *sto*, "to stand"] ("To stand before or in front"; hence) *To be superior; to surpass, have the advantage.*

præ-sum, *fūi*, *esse*, v. n. [*præ*, "before"; *sum*, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing or person; hence) With Dat. (§ 106, (4); § 107, 6): *To be set over; to have the charge, or command, of.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [*præ*, "before"; demonstrative suffix *ter*] 1. Of expectation, etc.: *Against, contrary to.*—2. Of degree, etc.: *Beyond, above, more than.*

præter-ſā, adv. [for *præter-*

eam; fr. *præter*, "beyond"; *eam*, acc. sing. fem. of pron. *is*, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

Preciani, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Preciani*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

prēmo, *pressi*, *pressum*, *prēm-ēre*, 3. v. a. ("To press or squeeze"; hence) 1. In war, etc.: a. *To press hard or close.*—b. *To press upon, pursue closely.*—2. *To vex, harass, beset with difficulties, etc.*—Pass.: *prēmor*, *pressus* sum, *prēmi*.

prim-o, *prim-um*, adv. [*prim-us*, "first"] *At first, in the first place*: *quum primum*, (when first, i.e.) *as soon as.*

prim-um; see *primo*.
prī-mus, *ma*, *mum*, sup. adj. [for *præ-mus*; fr. *præ*, "before"; with superlative suffix *mus*] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) 1. Of order: *First, the first.*—2. Of rank, station, estimation, etc.: *The first, chief, principal, most distinguished or eminent.*—Adverbial expression: In *primis* (also written as one word, *inprimis* or *imprimis*), *Chiefly, especially, particularly.*

princeps, *ipīs*, m. [*princeps*, "chief"] *A chieftain, prince, etc.*

prīus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *prior*, "before"] *Before, sooner: prius quam* (or, as one word, *priusquam*), *sooner than, before that.*

pro, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before.*—2. *Instead of, in the place of, for.*—3. *As, just as, for.*—4. *In proportion to.*—5. *Conformably to, considering.*

prōbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *prōbo*.

prōb-o, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*prōb-us*, "good"] *To esteem, or regard, as good; to approve of.*—Pass.: *prōb-or*, *ātus* sum, *āvī*.

prō-consul, *consūlis*, m. [*pro*, "for, in the place of";

consul, "a consul" ("One in the place of a consul") *A proconsul*; one who at the end of his consulship at Rome was appointed governor of a province, or commander of an army.

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forward"; dūco] 1. *To lead forth or out.*—Pass.: **prō-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

prælium, li, n. *A battle, engagement.*

præfectus, a, um, P. perf. of **præfiscor**.

præfici; see **præficio**.

prō-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. n. [for **prō-facio**; fr. pro, "forward"; **ficio**] ("To make a person or thing to be forward or in advance"; hence, "to progress, go forward"; hence, "to profit, be serviceable"; hence) Inf. Impers. Pass.: *To be profited.*

prō-fic-is-cor, fectus sum, ficiendi, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; **ficio**, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed, etc.*

prō-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. [pro, "before"; fūgio] *To flee or run away.*

prōhibens, ntis, P. pres. of **prōhibeo**.

prō-hibeo, hībui, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for **prō-hābeo**; fr. **prō**, "before"; **habeo**, "to have"] ("To hold before one or in front"; hence) *To hinder, restrain, prevent, etc.*: at ch. 6, without object.

prō-mont-ōrium, ōrii, n. [pro, "before"; mons, mont-is, "a mountain"] ("The thing pertaining to the foremost part of a mountain"; hence) *A headland, promontory.*

prom-ptus, pta, ptum, adj. [**prōm-o**, "to bring forth"] ("Brought forth" to light;

hence, "visible, manifest"; hence, "at hand"; i.e.) *Ready, forward, prompt.*

prōpe, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. **propis**, "near"] *Nearly, almost.*

prōp-inqu-us, a, um, adj. [for **prōp-hinc-us**; fr. **prōp-e**; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, or not far, from this place"; hence) *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close.*

prō-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [pro, "before"; pōno, "to put"] *To put, place, or set before a person; to mention, make known, show.*

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. **prōp-is**, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account, or by reason, of; because of.*

propter-ea, adv. [for **propter-eam**; fr. **propter**; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this or that"] ("On account of this or that"; hence) *On this, or that, account; therefore: propterea quod, because that.*

prōra, æ, f. *The forepart of a ship; the prow* [πρῶρα].

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. [pro, "in front"; rūo, "to cast down"] ("To cast down in front"; hence) *To overthrow, throw down.*—Pass.: **prō-rūor**, rūtus sum, rūi.

prōrūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **prōrūo**.

prō-vīdēo, vīdi, visum, vīdēre, 2. v. n. and a. [pro; vīdē, "to see"] 1. Neut.: [**prō**, "forwards or before"] ("To see forwards, or before" one's self; hence, "to see in the distance"; hence) *To take care.*—Impers. Pass.: **provisum erat** (esset), *Care had been taken:* with de, at ch. 3; with Dat. at ch. 18.—2. Act.: [**prō**, "beforehand"] ("To see beforehand"; hence): **a. To**

provese.—b. *To make provision, or preparation, for; to provide for.*
 Pass.: *prō-vīdēor*, *visus sum*, *vidēri*.

Prōvinciā, *s*, *f*. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The Roman province of Gaul*; called in later times *Gallia Braccata*, and *Gallia Narbonensis*.

provisum erat (*esset*); see *prōvīdēo*, no. 1.

prōvisus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of *prōvīdēo*.

proxim-e, *sup. adv.* [*proxim-us*, no. 2.] *Very recently, shortly before.*

proximus, *a*, *um*, *sup. adj.* [= *proo-sinus*, for *prop-sinus*; fr. *obsol. prōp-is*, "near"; superlative suffix *simus*] 1. Of place: *Nearest, next; very near or close*: with *Dat.* at ch. 11, and *Acc.* at ch. 7.—2. Of time: *The next, whether before or after; the following.*

Publius, *li*, *m*. *Publius*; a Roman name.

pug-na, *nā*, *f*. [root *pug*, whence *pung-o*, "to puncture or stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight hand to hand; a battle, engagement, etc.*

pugnandi, *ntis*, *P. pres. of pugno*.—*As Subst. m.*: *A combatant.*

pugnāretur, *pugnātum est*; see *pugno*.

pugn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* [*pugn-a*] 1. *To fight*.—2.

Impers. Pass.: a. Of a continued action: *pugnāretur, the battle was carried on, the fight was continued.*—b. Of a mere statement of what was done: *pugnatum est, the battle was waged.*

pulsus, *a*, *um*, *P. perf. pass.* of *pello*.

puppis, *is* (*Acc. and Abl. Sing.*

mostly *puppim* and *puppis*), *f*. *The stern or poop of a ship.*

pūt-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [*pūt-us*, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, imagine, suppose.*

quam, *adv.* [*adverbial acc. fem. of quis*] *In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as.*—Particular uses: a. After comp. words: *Than*: see *prius*.—b. With superl. and *possum*: *As much (or little) as possible.*

quan-do, *adv.* [for *quam-do*] *At what time soever; at any time, ever*: *si quando, if at any time.*

qua-ntus, *nta*, *ntum*, *adj.* *How great* [akin to Sans. *kā-s*, "who?"]

quar-tus, *ta*, *tum*, *num. adj.* [contr. fr. *quatuor-tus*, fr. *quatuor*, "four"] ("Provided with four"; hence) *Fourth.*

quātior, *num. adj. indecl.* *Four* [akin to *récap-es*, *rétrap-es*; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chat-var*)].

que, *enclitic conj.* *And; que . . . que, both . . . and; as well . . . as; partly . . . partly* [akin to *et*].

quem-ad-modum (or separately *quem ad modum*), *adv.* [*ad*, "after or according to"; with the *acc. sing. of qui*, "who, which"; *mōdus*, "manner"] *After what manner; how.*

qui, *que*, *quod*, *pron.*: 1. *Relative*: a. *Who, which, what, that*.—b. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron.: *And this, etc.*—c. With *Subj.*: To point out a purpose, etc.: *For the purpose of; that; in order to or that; to*.—d. With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He, or she, who; that which.*

—e. Neut. sing. with Gen.: = quantum, *Whatever of; as much, or as many . . . as*: quod navium, *whatever of ships, i.e. as many ships as*.—2. Interrogative: In indirect clauses: *What, what sort of*.—3. Indefinite: *Any*.

qui-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam, bron. indef. [qui (see qui, no. 3); suffix dam] *Particular, certain; some indefinite person or thing*.

quidem, adv. *Indeed, even*: ne quidem, *not even*.

qui-n, conj. [for qui-ne; fr. qui, abl. of relative pron. qui, "who, which"; ne=non] ("By which not") With Subj.: *That not, but that, without, from*.

quinqu-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Five tens"; hence) *Fifty* [quinqu-e; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοῦτα="ten"].

Quintus, i, m. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus*; a Roman name.

quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: In indirect questions: *Who or what; i.e. what person or thing*.—As Subst. n.: *quid, What thing, what*: quid consilii, *what plan*, ch. 24: quid rei, *what thing or matter*, ch. 26 [rís].

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam or quid-quam, pron. indef. [2. quis, "any one"; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever*.—As Subst. m.: *Any one, any body*.

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix que] *Each, every, any*.

qui-vis, quæ-vis, quod-vis, pron. indef. [qui, "who"; vis, 2. pers. sing. of volo] *Who, or what, you please or will; any whatever*.

quo, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) 1. *Whither, where*.—2. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that*.

quod, conj. [Adverbial Acc. Neut. Sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as*.—2. *That*.

quodque, conj. *Also, too*—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quoquo-versus, adv. [for quomquom-versus; fr. quom-quom=quemquem, acc. sing. masc. of quisquis, "whatever, whatsoever"; versus, "towards"] ("Towards what place soever"; hence) *In every direction*.

quōtidī-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quōtidī-e, "daily"] ("Pertaining to *quōtidie*"; hence) *Daily, every day*.

quōtī-dīe, adv. [quot, "as many; each, every"; (i) connecting vowel, dīe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each or every day: daily*.

quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When*.—Phrase: quum . . . tum, *while . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and*.—2. Causal Conj.: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (8)].

rarus, a, um, adj. ("Having wide interstices"; hence) *Far apart; here and there; scattered, or occurring, at intervals*.

rā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [rēor, "to reckon," through root RA] ("A reckoning"; hence) *Course, mode of procedure, method*.

rēbell-iō, iōnis, f. [rebell-o, "to renew war"] ("A renewal of war" by the conquered; hence) *A revolt, rebellion*.

rēcīplendi, Gerund in -i for rēcīpio.

rē-cīpiō, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, s. v. a. [for re-cāpio; fr. rē.

"back"; *cāpio*, "to take" 1. *To take, or get, back; to recover, etc.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To draw back or withdraw; to betake one's self.*

rēcūpērātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *rēcūpēro*.

rē-cūp-ēro, *ērāvi*, *ērātum*, *ērāre*, 1. v. a. [for *re-cap-ero*; fr. *rē*, "back again"; *cāp-īo*, "to take"] ("To take back again"; hence) *To recover, regain, obtain back or again.*

rē-cūs-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for *re-caus-o*; fr. *re*, "against"; *caus-a*, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from.*

rēdintēgrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēdintēgro*.

rēd-intēgro, *intēgrāvi*, *intēgrātum*, *intēgrāre*, 1. v. a. [*red* (=re), "again"; *intēgro*, "to make whole"] ("To make whole again"; hence) *To restore, renew.*—Pass.: *rēd-intēgror*, *intēgrātus sum*, *intēgrārī*.

rē-dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūc-ēre*, 3. v. a. [*re*, "back"; *dūco*, "to lead"] *To lead, or conduct, back.*

rē-ficō, *fēcī*, *fectum*, *ficēre*, 3. v. a. [for *rē-facō*; fr. *re*, "again"; *facō*, "to make"] ("To make again"; hence) 1. *To refresh, recruit persons, etc., as to their strength, etc.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To refresh, or recruit, one's self in any way.*

rēg-īo, *Yōnis*, f. [*rēg-o*, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract, territory, region.*

rēgo, *rexī*, *rectum*, *rēg-ēre*, 3. v. a. ("To rule, govern," etc.; hence) Of ships: *To guide, direct, manage.*

rēliotus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēlinquo*.

rēlinquendus, a, um, Gerundive of *rēlinquo*.

rē-linguo, *liqui*, *lictum*, *linguere*, 3. v. a. [*rē*; *linguo*, "to leave"] 1. [*rē*, "behind"] *To leave behind in a place.*—2. [*rē*, "without force"] a. *To leave, go away from, quit.*—b. *To forsake, abandon, give up.*—Pass.: *rē-linguor*, *lictus sum*, *linqui*. *rēliqui*, perf. indic. of *rēlinquo*.

rēliqu-us, a, um, adj. [*rē-linguo*, through true root *RELICU*] 1. *The remaining part, or rest, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.*—2. *The rest, the other.*—As Subst.: a. *rēliqui*, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*—b. *rēliqua*, *ōrum*, n. plur. *The remaining, or other, things.*

rēmex, *Igis*, m. [for *rēmig-s*, fr. *rēmig-o*, "to row"] *A rower, oarsman.*

Remi, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Remi*; a people of Gaul inhabiting the country in the neighbourhood of the modern Rheims.

rē-mitto, *misi*, *missum*, *mitt-ēre*, 3. v. a. [*re*, "back"; *mitto*, "to send"] *To send back.*

rēmūs, 1, m. *An oar.*

rēnōvandus, a, um, Gerundive of *rēnovo*.

re-nōvo, *nōvāvi*, *nōvātum*, *nōvāre*, 1. v. a. [*re*, "again"; *nōvo*, "to make new"] ("To make new again"; hence) *To renew.*

rē-nuntiō, *nuntiāvī*, *nuntiātum*, *nuntiāre*, 1. v. a. [*re*, "back"; *nuntiō*, "to bring word"] *To bring, or carry, back word; to declare, report, announce.*

re-pello, *pūli*, *pulsum*, *pell-ēre*, 3. v. a. [*re*, "back"; *pello*, "to drive"] *To drive back or away; to repel, repulse.*—Pass.: *rē-pellor*, *pulsus sum*, *pellī*.

rēpent-inus, ina, inum, adj.
[rēpens, repent-is, "sudden"]
("Pertaining to the *repens*";
hence) *Sudden, unexpected.*

**rē-pērio, pēri, pertum, pē-
re, 4. v. a.** [for rē-pārio; fr. re,
"again"; pārio, "to produce"]
("To produce again"; hence) 1.
To find or meet with.—2. *To find
out, discover.*—Pass.: **rē-pērior,**
pertus sum, reperiri.

rēpertus, a, um, P. perf. pass.
of rēpērio.

rē-primo, pressi, pressum,
primēre, 3. v. a. [for rē-prēmo;
fr. re, "back"; prēmo, "to
press"] ("To press back"; hence)
To check, restrain.

**rē-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnā-
tum, pugnāre, 1. v. n.** [re,
"against or in opposition";
pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight
against or in opposition"; hence)
*To resist; to make, or offer, resist-
ance; to defend one's self:* at ch.
4, *rēpugnāre* is the Historic inf.
[§ 140, 2].

rēpūli, perf. ind. of rēpello.

rēpulsus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rēpello.

res, rēl, f. ("That which is
spoken of"; hence) 1. *A thing,
matter, circumstance, occurrence.*
—2. *An affair, business, circum-
stance, etc.* [akin to *ῥῆμα*, fr.
ῥέω, "to speak"].

rēservātus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rēservo.

rē-servo, servāvi, servātum,
servāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back";
servo, "to keep"] *To keep back,
reserve.*—Pass.: **rē-servor,**
servātus sum, servāri.

rēsistens, ntis, P. pres. of
rēsisto.

rē-sisto, stīti, stītum, sistēre,
3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to
stand"] ("To stand against";
hence) *To withstand, resist, op-
pose; to make opposition or resist-
ance.*

rētentus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rētineō.

rētīnendus, a, um, Gerund-
ive of rētineō.

**rē-tīnēo, tīnti, tentum, tīn-
ēre, 2. v. a.** [for rē-tēnēo; fr. rē,
"back"; tēnēo, "to hold"] *To
hold, or keep, back; to detain.*—
Pass.: **rē-tīnēor, tentus sum,**
tīnēri.

rē-vertor, versus sum, verti,
3. v. dep. [rē, "back"; vertor,
"to turn one's self"] ("To turn
one's self back"; hence) *To re-
turn.*

rē-vincio, vinxi, vinctum,
vincire, 4. v. a. [rē, "back";
vincio, "to bind"] *To bind, or
fasten, back.*—Pass.: **rē-vincior,**
vinctus sum, vinciri.

rēvinctus, a, um, P. perf.
pass. of rēvincior.

rē-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum,
vōcāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "back"; vōco,
"to call"] *To call back, recal.*

Rhēnus, i, m. The Rhenus
(now *Rhine*); a river between
Gaul and Germany.

Rhōdānus, i, m. The Rhod-
anus (now *Rhone*); a river of
Gaul [prob. a northern word,
meaning "Swift-flower or Swift-
passer"].

rō-b-ur, ōris, n. ("The strong
thing"; hence, "hardness";
hence) *An oak; oak-wood* [prob-
ably akin to *ῥω*, root of *ῥώμιμα*,
"to strengthen"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; see Rcm
anus.

Rōm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj.
[Rōm-a, "Rome"] *Of, or belong-
ing to, Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.:
Rōmāni, ōrum, m. plur. The
Romans.

ros-trum, tri, n. [for rod-
trum; fr. rōd-o, "to gnaw"]
("The accomplisher of gnaw-
ing"; hence, "a bill or beak" of
animals; hence) *Of a ship: The
beak, or projecting prow.*

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. *rē-versus*, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh*.

Sābinus, i, m. [Sābinus, "A Sabine"] *Sabinus*; a Roman name.

sēp-e, adv. [obsolet. *sēp-is*, "frequent"] *Frequently, often*.

Comp.: *sēp-ius*.

sēpius; see *sēpe*.
sēv-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. [*sēv-us*, "fierce"] ("To be fierce"; hence) *To rage, be furious*.

sālū-s, tis, f. [for *salv-ts*; fr. *salv-ō*, "to be well or in good health"] ("The being well or in good health"; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety*.

sanc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*sanc-īo*, "to render, or make, sacred"; hence] *Sacred, venerable*.

Santōni, drum, m. plur. *The Santoni*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

sarc-īna, īnæ, f. [*sarc-īo*, "to patch"] *A package*.—Plur.: *Baggage* of an army.

sar-mentum, menti, n. [for *sarp-mentum*; fr. *sarp-ō*, "to cut or lop off," etc.] ("That which is cut, or lopped, off"; hence) 1. Sing.: *A twig*.—2. Plur.: *Brushwood, faggots, etc.*

sat-is, adj. and adv.: 1. Adj. indecl.: *Sufficient*: at ch. 23 with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131].—2. Adv.: *Sufficiently, enough*.

sauci-us, a, um, adj. *Wounded*.—As Subst., m.: *A wounded man*.

saxum, i, n. *A detached portion of rock; a rock*.

sciēt-īa, īæ, f. [*sciēns*, *sciēt-is*, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge, skill*.

scindo, scīdi, scissum, scind-

ēre, 3. v. a. *To tear or pull down* [root *scid*, akin to *σχίζω* (= *σχιδ-ω*), "to cleave"].

scio, scīvi or scīl, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. *To know*.

sec-tīra, tīræ, f. [sēc-o, "to cut"] ("A cutting"; hence) *A mine, diggings*.

sēcum; see *cum*.
sēc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for *sequ-undus*; fr. *sēc-ōr*] ("Following"; hence) *Favourable, propitious, fortunate*.

sed, conj. [same word as *sed* = *sine*, "without"] *But*.
Seduni, drum, m. plur.: 1. *The Seduni*; a people of Helvetia.

—2. *The country of the Seduni*.

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin to Gr. *ὅμ-ος*, *ὅμ-οιος*, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same," also, "all, entire"].

sēn-ātus, ātus, m. [*senex*, *sēn-is*, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate*; i.e. the council, or assembly, of elders.

sentent-īa, īæ, f. [for *sentient-īa*; fr. *sentiens*, *sentient-is*, "thinking"] *A way of thinking; an opinion, sentiment*.

sentīo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a. *To think, consider*: idem *sentire*, *to think the same thing*, i.e. *to be of the same opinion*.

sept-īmus, īma, īmum, num. ord. adj. [sept-em] *Seventh*.

Sertorius, īi, m. *Sertorius*; a Roman general.

serv-ītus, ītītis, f. [*serv-us*, "a slave"] ("The state, or condition, of the *servus*"; hence) *Slavery, servitude*.

Serv-īus, īi, m. [id.] ("Pertaining to a *servus*") *Servius*; a Roman name.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [§ 5].

sex-cent-ī, æ, a, num. adj. [sex, "six"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Six hundred*.

Sext-us, *ŭ*, m. [sext-us, "sixth"] *Sextius*; a Roman name.

si, conj. *If* [ei].

Sibuzates, um, m. plur. *The Sibuzates*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

signum, i, n. ("A mark, sign"; hence) *A signal*.

Silius, *ŭ*, m. *Silius*; a Roman name.

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to *śāḥ*].

sīm-til, adv. [fr. same origin as *sem-per*] *Together, at once, at the same time*.

sine, prep. gov. abl. [akin to *sē*, "apart; without"] *Without*.

singill-ātim, adv. [obsol. singill-us, dim. of singill-us, "individual"] *Individually*.

sīn-gūlī, gulæ, gūlæ (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj. *Separate, single* [akin to *ē*, *ēv-ōs*, "one"].

sī-tus, tūs, m. [sī-no, "to place"] ("A being placed"; hence) *A situation, site*.

sī-ve, conj. [sī, "if"; *ve*, "or"] *Or if, whether: sive . . . sive, be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or*.

sōcīus, *ŭ*, m. *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "an associate, a friend"].

sōl, sōlīa, m. *The sun* [akin to Gr. *ἥλιος*; Sans. *svar*].

soldurius, *ŭ*, m. *A retainer of a chieftain; a soldier* [Celtic word].

sollīcīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [sollīcīt-us, "greatly moved or tossed"] ("To make *sollīcīt-us*"; hence, "to agitate," etc.; hence) In a bad sense: *To urge, instigate, etc.*

sōl-um, adv. [sōl-us, "alone"] *Only, merely*.

Sotiates, um, m. plur. *The Sotiates*; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

One.

spātium, *ŭ*, n.: 1. *Extent*. — 2. *Distance, interval*. — 3. Of time, wherein to do anything: *Space, interval* [σπάσιον, Holic form of σπάσιον].

spēcī-es, ēi, f. [spēcī-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *An appearance; a semblance, show, look*.

spēs-s, ēi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spē-s, fr. spē-o; as seen by spē-es, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation*.

stā-tim, adv. [st(a)-o] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once*.

stātio, stātī, stātūtum, stātūtēre, 3. v. a. [stātus, uncontr. gen. stātī-is, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence, "to put, place," etc.; hence) *To decide, resolve, fix, determine*.

stūd-ēo, āi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be in haste" to do, etc., a thing; hence) *To be eager or very desirous* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stūd-ium, *ŭ*, n. [stūd-ēo] *Eagerness, eager desire*.

stia, stīi; see stia.

sub, prep. gov. abl. *Under* [ὑπ-ό].

sūbīt-o, adv. [sūbīt-us] *Suddenly, on a sudden*.

sūbīt-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sūb-ēo, "to come on," through true root SUBI] ("That has come on" suddenly; hence) 1. *Sudden, unexpected*. — 2. *Hasty*.

sublātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tollō.

subministrandus, a, um Gerundive of subministro.

sub-mīnistro, mīnistrāvi, mīnistrātum, mīnistrāre, i. v. a. [sub, "without force"; mīn-

istro, "to supply"] *To supply, furnish.*

sub-sīd-ium, ū, n. [for sub-sēd-ium; fr. sub, "behind"; sēd-ō, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence, "a body of reserve"; hence) *Aid, assistance, succour.*

sub-sum, fūl, esse, v. n. [sūb, "beside, near"; sum, "to be"] *To be beside or near; to be at hand.*

suo-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ere, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sūb, "behind"; cēdo, "to go or come"] ("To come behind"; hence) *To go or come after, or in the place of; to succeed, follow, etc.*
sūi, sibi, se, pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of, etc., himself; herself, itself, themselves.*

sum, fūl, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.*—2. With Gen. [§ 127, b]: *To be the property of; to belong to* [in pres. tenses akin to *ei-mi=ei-mi*, and to Sans. root *as*, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to *phū-mi*, and Sans. root *bhū*, "to be"].

summ-a, a, f. [summ-us, "highest"] ("That which is highest," etc.; hence) *The whole of any thing, as opp. to a part: summa imperii, the chief or sole command.*

summus, a, um; see sūp-er-us.
sū-mo, mpeī, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a [contr. fr. sūb-ēmo; fr. sūb, "up"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To take up"; hence) *Of labour, etc.: To employ, spend, undertake.*—Pass.: sū-mor, mptus sum, mi.

sūp-er-ātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sūp-er.

sūp-er-ior, us; see sūp-er-us.

sūp-er-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [sūp-er, "above"] 1. Nent.: a. *To rise, or be, above.*—b. *To prove superior; to surpass,*

excel.—2. Act.: a. *To rise above, or higher than, something.*—b. *To overcome, subdue, vanquish.*—c. *To outdo a person; to overmatch, etc.*—Pass.: sūp-er-or, ātus sum, āri.—At ch. 4, sūp-er-ārī is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

sūp-er-sum, fūl, esse, v. n. [sūp-er, "over and above"; sum, "to be"] ("To be over and above"; hence) *To remain; to be left as a remainder.*

sūp-er-us, a, um, adj. [sūp-er, "above"] (1. Pos.: "That is above; on high").—2. Comp.: sūp-er-ior, us: a. *Of locality: Higher, upper.*—b. *Of time: Former, preceding.*—3. Sup.: summus, a, um: a. *Of locality: (a) Highest.*—(b) *The highest part of that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution.*—b. *Of degree, etc.: Highest, utmost, very great.*

sup-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-porto; fr. sub, "up to"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, convey, or bring up to.*—Pass.: sup-portor, potātus sum, portāri.

sūp-rā, adv. [contracted fr. original form sūp-rā, adverbial Abl. of sūp-er-us] ("On the upper side"; hence) *Of time: Before, above, previously.*

suscip-endus, a, um, Gerundive of suscip-ō.

sus-cip-ō, cēpi, ceptum, cip-ere, 3. v. a. [for sub-cip-ō; fr. sub (=sub), "from beneath"; cip-ō, "to take"] ("To take, or lay hold of, from beneath"; hence, "to take up"; hence) *To take upon oneself, to undertake, enter upon, begin.*—Pass.: sus-cip-ior, ceptus sum, cipi.

sus-tin-ēo, tīnui, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for sub-tēn-ēo, fr. sub (=sub), "upwards, up"; tēn-ēo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards or up"; hence) 1. *To sup-*

port, sustain, maintain.—2. To bear up against, withstand.

sū-us, a, um, possess. pron. [sū-i] Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his, etc., own.—As Subst.: a. sūi, ōrum, m. plur. His men, etc.—b. sūa, ūrum, n. plur. His, or their, property, etc.

tāmen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still.

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so"; demonstrative suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) At length, at last.

tantum-mōdo, adv. [tantum, "only" strengthened by mōdo, "only"] Only, merely, etc.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: 1. So much, so great: at ch. 3, in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131].—2. So great [akin to Sans. *īdant*, "so much"].

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. plur. The Tarbelli; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

Tarusates, ūrum, m. plur. The Tarusates; a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

tēlum, i, n. A weapon, whether for hurling or for close quarters.

temper-tas, tātis, f. [for temper-tas; fr. tempus, old gen. tempēr-is, as proved by existing adverbial abl. tempēr-i] ("The state, or condition, of tempus"; hence) Of weather; in a bad sense: Storm, tempest.

tem-pus, pōris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," etc.; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) Time in general [root *tam*, akin to *tép-ve*, "to cut"].

tēn-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. To hold; to have in one's possession.—2. a. To hold or keep

back.—b. With personal pron. in reflexive force; To keep one's self, etc., back, i.e. to remain.—3. Of a place: To occupy.—Pass.: tēn-ēor, tus sum, ēri.

tentātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tento.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tēn-ēo, "to hold"] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle, feel," etc.; hence) 1. To try, make trial of, put to the test.—2. To attempt.—Pass.: ten-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

tergum, i, n. The back, whether of men or beasts: terga vertēre, to turn the backs, i.e. to take to flight, to flee.

ter-ni, nē, na, num. distrib. adj. [tres, t(e)r-ium, "three"] Three each.

Terrasidius, ii, m. Terrasidius (Titus); a Roman officer in Caesar's army in Gaul.

ter-tius, tia, tium, adj. [tres; see terni] ("Pertaining to tres"; hence) The third.

tīmendus, a, um, Gerundive of tīmēo.

tīm-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. To be afraid of; to fear.

tīmīd-e, adv. [tīmīd-us] In a timid way, timidly: non timido, not timidly; i.e. boldly, daringly.

tīmīd-ior, ius; see tīmīdus.

tīm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tīm-ēo] Fearful, afraid, timid.

Comp.: tīmīd-ior; (Sup.: tīmīd-issimus).

tīm-or, ōris, m. [tīm-ēo] ("A fearing"; hence) Fear, dread, terror.

Titūrīus, ii, m. Titurīus; a Roman name.

Tītus, i, m. Tītus; a Roman name.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, toll-ēre [root *tol*, whence *tūli*; see § 10] Of a shout: To raise.—Pass.: tollor, sublātus sum, tolli.

Tolosa, s, f. *Tolosa* (now *Toulouse*); a city of Gallia Narbonensis.

tot, num. adj. indecl. *So many*.

tôtus, a, um, adj.: 1. *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).—2. In adverbial force: *Wholly, altogether*.

trab-s, is, f. *A beam, a timber* [akin to *τράβηξ*].

trā-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. [tra (= trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) *To give, or yield, up; to surrender*.

tranquill-itas, Itātis, f. [tranquill-us, "calm"] ("The quality, or state, of the tranquill-us"; hence) *Of wind, sea, etc.: Stillness, calmness*.

trans-scendo, scendi, scen-sum, scandere, 3. v. a. [for trans-scando; fr. trans, "across"; scando, "to climb"] *To climb across or over; to pass, or get, over*.

trans-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. a. and n. irreg. [trans, "across"; ēo, "to go"] 1. Act.: *To go across a thing; to cross, or pass, over*.—2. Neut.: a. *To go, or cross, over to the enemy for the purpose of spying*.—b. *Of time: To pass by, elapse*.

trans-trum, tri, n. [trans, "across"] ("That which crosses over"; hence) *A cross-bench in a vessel*.

Trebius, ii, m. *Trebius*; a Roman name.

tres, tria (Gen. trium), num. adj. *Three* (*τρεῖς, τρία*).

Trē-viri, ōrum, m.: 1. *The Treviri*; a people of Gallia Belgica.—2. *The country of the Treviri*.

trib-ūnus, ūni, m. [trib-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a tribe"; hence) *A tribune*.

tri-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, tri-um; ginta = *κοῖνα* = "ten"].

tum, adv.: 1. *At that time, then*.—2. In a series, etc.: *Then, in the next place* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root *to*; Gr. *τό*].

turris, is, f. *A tower* (*τῦρρις*).

tūt-e, adv. [tūt-us] *Safely, in safety*. *Comp.*: tūt-lus.

tūtius; see tute.

tūt-o, adv. [tūt-us] *Safely, securely, in safety*.

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tū-ōr, "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure; free from, or out of, danger*.

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui] *In which place, where*.

ūbi-que, adv. [ubi] *Every where, in every direction*.

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any one, any*.

ultim-us, a, um, sup. adj. *Furthest; most distant or remote*.

ultr-o, adv. [obsol. ulter, ultr-i, "beyond"] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) *On his, etc., part; of one's own accord, without being requested*.

ūn-ā, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *In company, together*.

ū-n-de, adv. [for cū-n-de (= qu-n-de), fr. qu-i] *From which place, whence*.

un-dē-cim, num. adj. indecl. [for un-dē-cem; fr. un-us, "one"; dē-cem, "ten"] ("One and ten"; hence) *Eleven*.

und-ē-que, adv. [und-e; (i) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencever"; hence) *From all parts or every quarter or all sides*.

Unelli, ōrum, m. plur. *The*

